AN INTRODUCTION OF THE EYGHT PARTES OF SPECHE and the Construction of the same, compyled and set forthe by the commaundement of our most gracious soueraygne lorde the kyng.

ANNO. M.D. XLIIII.

HENRY THE. VIII. BY the grace of God, kynge of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendour of the fayethe, and of the churche of Englande, and also of Irelande, in erth the supreme head, to al scholemaisters and teachers of grammer within this his realme, greting. Emonge the manyfold busynes and most weyghty affayres, appertaynynge to our regall auctorite and office, we forgette not the tender babes, and the youthe of our realme, whose good education and godly bringynge vp is a great furniture to the same and cause of moche goodnes. And to the intent that hereafter they may the more redyly and easyly attayne the rudimentes of the latyn tongue, without the great hynderance whiche heretofore hath ben, through the dyuersitie of grammers and teachynges: we wyll and commande, and straightly charge all you schoolemaisters and teachers of grammer within this our realme, and other our dominions, as ye entend to auoyde our displesure, and haue our fauour, to teache and learne your scholers this englysshe Introduction here ensuyng, and the latyne grammer annexed to the same, and none other, whiche we haue caused for your ease, and your scholers spedye preferment, brickely and playnly to be compiled and set forth. Fayle not to applye your scholers in lernyng and godly education.

TO THE REDER.

ALBE IT THIS Realme of England, hath iuste cause to thinke it self moste bounden to the goodnes of god, for manifolde and sundry benefites receiued of his inestimable bountifulnes, yet if we wyl wey the just value of thinges in an equal balance, as a certain wyse philosopher did, whiche affirmed that realme to be moste happy, where as eyther a wyse and a lerned man had the rule, or the ruler applyed hym selfe to wysedome and lernynge: we may perceyue vs englishemen, in nothing so fortunate, as in that we haue a kyng and gouernour, bothe of excellent wysedome, lernyng, and vertue, and also of great study and diligence to encreace the same, whose kyngly qualities, when they shal hereafter by suche godly monumentes, as his maiesty shal leaue behind hym, appere so plainly to his posteritie as we now presently se thinges many of

them alredy done, some in doinge, and mo shall see, whiche his maiestie by the grace of god entendeth hereafter to do: out of question al that haue gone before him, may wel appere but shadowes. And to leaue the large fieldes of his princely actes, wherin the wysest and best lerned, myght walke, tylle wytte and eloquence were bothe werye, what constant iudgemente, and what profounde knowledge hath his maiesty shewed and declared to all the worlde, in this varietie of iudgementes and lernynges: and what peines study and trauaile doth he take, to bring thinges farre out of square to a conformitie, and lyke a good herde of Christis church, to leade his flocke into the folde of true doctrine, ỹ hurdels of the same so well vnderpyght, that the wolues shall not be able to ouerthrowe them? And as his maiestie purposeth to establysshe his people in one consent and harmonye of pure & true religion: so his tender goodnes towarde the youth and childhode of his realme, entendeth to haue it brought vp

Thomas Mallyne

by vnder one absolute and vniforme sort of lerning. For his maiestie considering the great encumbrance and confusion of the ponge and tender wyttes, by reason of the diuersitie of grammer rules and teachinges. For herctofore euery master had his grammer, and euerye schole dyuers teachinges, and chaunging of masters and scholes did many tymes vtterly dulle and vndoo good wyttes, hath appointed certaine lerned men meete for suche a purpose, to compyle one briefe, plaine, and vniforme grammer, whiche onely (all other set a parte) for the more spedinesse, and lesse trouble of yong wittes, his highnesse hath commaunded all scholemasters and teachers of grammer within this his realme, and other his dominions, to teache their scholers. Nowe consider you fathers in this realme how moche ye be bounde to suche a gracious kynge, whose care is not onely for you, but for your posteritie also, and your tender babes. And you scholemasters of England, to whome the cure and education

Thomas Smith Dyne

of tender youth is committed, with what great study and diligēce ought you to fo low the exāple of our most gratious soue rayne? whiche amonge the infinite busy-nes apperteyning to his regall office, so ernestly myndeth the wel bringing vp of youth in lernyng and vertue? How glad howe desirous ought you to be, not only to do this his graces cōmandement, but also busily to apply your selues, to trade and bring vp your scholers in good ma-ners, in knowlege of tongues and scien-ces? And somewhat to declare vnto you the condition and qualitie of this gram-mer, ye shall vnderstande, that the. viii. partes of speche, and the Construction of the same, be not here set forth in englyshe at large, but compendiously and brefely for the weake capacitie of yong and ten-der wittes. And therfore if any thyng se-meth here to want in this englisshe In-troduction, ye shall vnderstand, it was left out of purpose, and shall be supplyed in the latin rules made to the same intēt, whyche chylderne shall be apte to lerne, what

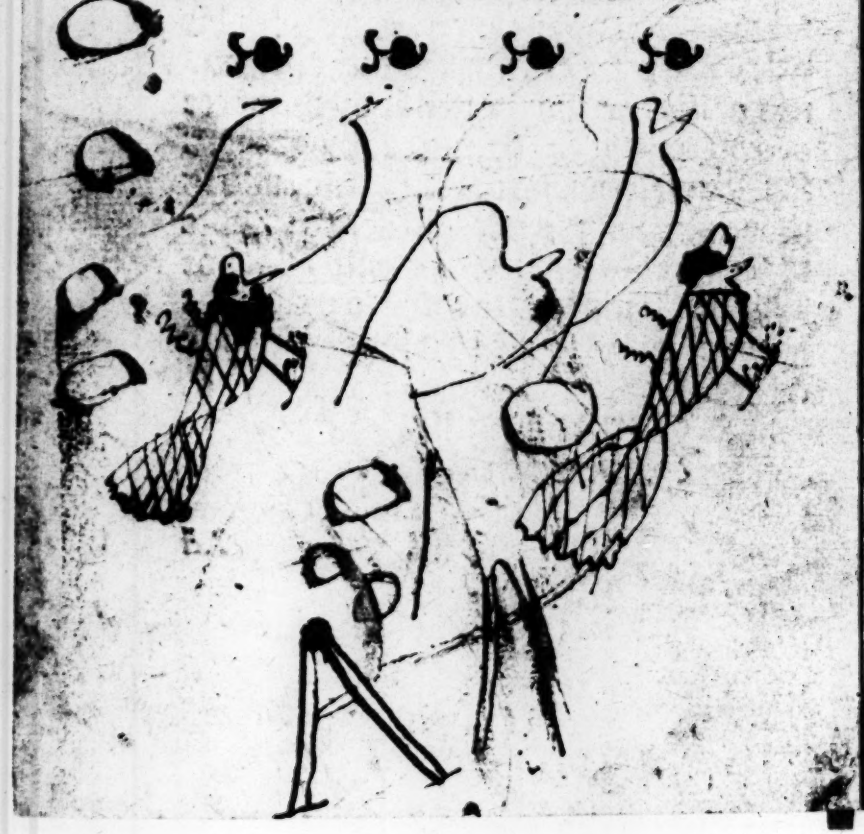
Thomas. maldyne

what tyme they shall haue competent vn
derstandynge by these former rudimen
tes. You tender babes of England, shake
of slouthfulnes, set wantonnes apart, ap
ply your wittes holly to lerning & vertu
wherby you may do your duety to god &
your king, make glad your parentes, p⁊o
fit your selues, & moch auance the cōmon
weale of your cuntrey. Let noble p⁊ince
Edwarde encourage your tender hartes
a p⁊ynce of great towardnesse, a p⁊ince in
whom God hath pow⁊ed his graces abū
dantly, a p⁊ince framed of suche perfect-
nes of nature, that he is like by the grace
of god, to enlu the steppes of his fathers
wysedome, lernynge, and vertue, and is
nowe almooste in a redynesse, to rounne
in the same rase of lerning with you. For
whom ye haue greate cāuse to p⁊ay, that
he maye be the sonne of a longe liuynge
father.

Lerne diligently.
Loue God entierly.

AD PVBEM ANGLICAM HEXASTICON.

OTVA paruę puer non parua eſt gloria, Rex eſt
Commoda qui ſtudijs proſpicit ampla tuis.
Rex magnus tibi parue puer, Rex porrigit ultro
Dulcia nectareæ pocula grammaticæ.
Accipe munifici dulciſsima pocula regis,
Hæc hauri, hæc auidis faucibus ebibito.



AN INTRODVCTION of the eyght partes of ſpeche.

IN ſpeche be theſe eyght partes folovvynge.

Nawne, Pȝònown, Uerbe, Participle } declined. { Aduerbe, Cõiunctiõ, Pȝepoſitiõ, Intiectiõ } vndeclined.

Of the Novvne,

A NOVVNE IS the name of a thynge that may be ſene, felt, heard, oȝ vnderſtand. As the name of my hande in latine is Manus. The name of an howſe is Domus. The name of goodnes is Bonitas.

¶ Of nownes ſom be ſubſtantiues, ſom be adiectiues.

¶ A nown ſubſtantiue is, that ſtandith

by hym selfe, and requireth not an other woꝛd to be ioyned with hym, as Homo, a man, and it is declyned with one article as hic Magiſter, a maiſter, oꝛ with two, as hic & hæc parens, a father oꝛ mother.

¶ A nowne adiectiue is, that canne not ſtande by hym ſelfe, but requireth to be ioyned with an nother woꝛde, as Bonus good, Pulcher, fayꝛe. And it is declyned, either with thꝛe terminations, as Bonus, bona, bonum, oꝛ els with thꝛe articles, as Hic hęc & hoc felix, happy, hic & hęc leuis & hoc leue, lygbt.

¶ A nowne ſubſtantiue, either is pꝛopꝛe to the thyng, that it betokeneth, as Edouardus, is my pꝛopꝛe name, oꝛ it is cõmon to moo, as Homo is a common name to all menne.

Numbers of nownes.

¶ In nownes be two numbers, The ſingular and the plural. The ſingular nũbꝛe ſpeaketh of one, as lapis, a ſtone. The plural number ſpeaketh of mo than one, as lapides, ſtones.

Cases

Caſes of nownes.

¶ Nownes be declyned with ſyxe caſes ſyngularly and plurally. The nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accuſatiue, the Uocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

¶ The nominatiue caſe commeth before the verbe, and anſwereth to this queſtion who or what, as Magiſter docet, the maiſter teacheth.

¶ The genitiue caſe is knowen by this token of, and anſwereth to this queſtion whoſe, or wherof, as Doctrina magiſtri, the lernynge of the maiſter.

¶ The datiue caſe is knowen by this token to, and anſwereth to this queſtion to whom, or to what, as Do librum magiſtro, I gyue a boke to the maiſter.

¶ The accuſatiue caſe foloweth ỹ verb and anſwereth to this queſtion, whom or what, as Amo magiſtrũ, I loue the maſter.

¶ The vocatiue caſe is knowen by callynge or ſpeakynge to, as O magiſter, O maiſter.

¶ The ablatiue caſe is commonly knowen by theſe ſygnes, in, with, through, for;

for, from, by, and than, as Cum magistro, with the maister.

Articles.

¶ Articles be borowed of the pronowne and be thus declyned.

Sing.	Nō hic, hæc, hoc,	Nō hi, hæ, hæc,
	Genitiuo huius,	Gō horū, harū, horū,
	Datiuo huic,	Datiuo his,
	Actō hūc hāc hoc	Pl. Actō hos, has, hæc,
	Vocatiuo caret,	Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatō hoc, hac, hoc,	Ablatiuo his.

Genders of novvnes.

¶ Genders of nownes be. viii. the Masculyne, the Feminyne, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

¶ The Masculine gender is declyned with this article hic, as hic uir, a man.

The Feminine gēder is declyned with this article hæc, as hæc mulier, a woman.

The Neuter is declyned with this article hoc, as hoc saxum, a stone.

The Cōmon of two is declyned with hic & hæc, as hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

The cōmon of three is declined with hic

hæc

hæc & hoc, as hic hæc & hoc felix, happy.

The Doutful gender is declined with hic or hęc, as hic uel hęc dies, a day.

The Epicene gender is declyned with one article, and vnder that one article, both kyndes be ſygnified, as, hic paſſer, a ſparow, hæc aquila, an egle, both he & ſhe.

The declenſons of nownes.

¶ There be fiue declenſons of nownes. The fyrſt is, whan the genitiue and the datiue caſe ſingular end in æ diphthong the accuſatiue in am, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in a. The nominatiue plurall in æ diphthong, the genitiue in arum, the datiue in is, the accuſatiue in as, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in is, as in example.

Sin.	Nō hęc muſa,	Nō hæ muſæ,
	Genitiuo huius muſæ,	Gtō harū muſarū,
	Datiuo huic muſę,	Datiuo his muſis,
	Accō hanc muſā, Plur.	Accō has muſas.
	Vocatiuo o muſa,	Vocatiuo o muſæ,
	Ablatiuo ab hac muſa,	Ablatiuo ab his muſis

¶ The ſeconde is, whan the genitiue caſe ſyn-

syngular, endeth in i, the datyue in o, the accusatiue in um, the vocatyue for ỹ most parte lyke the nompnatiue, the ablatyue in o. The nominatyue plural in i, the genitiue in orum, the datiue in is, the accusatyue in os, the vocatyue lyke the nominatyue, the ablatiue in is, as in example.

Sing.	Ntō hic magister,	Nominatiuo hi gistri,
	Genitiuo huius magistri,	Gtō horum gistrorum
	Dtō huic magistro,	Datiuo his magistris,
	Actō hunc gistrum, Plu.	Actō hos magistros,
	Vocatiuo o magister	Vocatiuo o magistri,
	Ablatō ab hoc magistro,	Ablatō ab his magistris

¶ Here is to be noted, that whan the Nominatiue endeth in us, the vocatiue shall ende in e, as, Nominatiuo hic dominus, uocatiuo o domine. Except Filius, that maketh o fili, & deus, that maketh o deus. Whan the nominatiue endeth in ius, yf it be a propre name of a man, the vocatiue shal end in i, as nominatiuo hic Georgius, uocatiuo o Georgi.

¶ Note also, that all nownes of the neuter gender, of what declenson so euer they be, haue the nominatiue, the accusa-

tiue

tiue, and the vocatiue lyke in both numbers. And in the plural numbre they end all in A, as in example.

Sin.	Ntō hoc regnum,	Ntō hæc regna,
	Genitiuo huius regni,	Gtō horū regnorū,
	Datiuo huic regno,	Datiuo his regnis,
	Actō hoc regnū, Plu.	Actō hæc regna,
	Vocatiuo o regnum,	Vocatiuo o regna,
	Abltō ab hoc regno,	Abltō ab his gnis.

¶ Excepte ambo & duo, whiche make the neuter gender in o, and be thus declyned

Pluraliter	Nominatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo,
	Gtō amborum, ambarum, amborum,
	Datiuo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,
	Accuſatiuo ambos, ambas, ambo,
	Vocatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo,
	Abltō obus, abus, obus. Lykewiſe duo.

¶ The thyrde is whan the genitiue caſe ſingular endeth in is, the datiue in i, the accuſatiue moſt cōmonly in em, and ſomtime in im, and ſometime in both, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in i, ſometyme in e, ſometyme in bothe. The nominatiue caſe plurall in es, the geni=

genitiue sometyme in um, and sometyme in ium, the datiue in bus, the accusatiue in es, the vocatiue lyke the nominatyue the ablatiue in bus, as in example.

Sing.	Ntō hic lapis,	Plur.	Nominatiuo hi lapides,
	Gtō huius lapidis,		Genitiuo horū lapidum,
	Datiuo huic di,		Datiuo his lapidibus,
	Actō hūc dem,		Accusatiuo hos lapides,
	Vocatiuo o lapis,		Vocatiuo o lapides,
	Abltō ab hoc lapide,		Abltō ab his lapidibus.

Sing.	Ntō hic & hæc parens,	Plu.	Ntō hi & hę rentes
	Genitiuo huius parentis,		Gtō horū & harū tū
	Datiuo huic parenti,		Datiuo his rentibus
	Actō hūc & hanc tem,		Actō hos & has tes
	Vocatiuo o parens,		Vocatiuo o parčtes
	Ablatiuo ab hoc & hac parente,		Ablatiuo ab his parentibus.

¶ The fourthe is, whan the genytyue case syngular endeth in us, the datiue in uï, the accusatiue in um, the vocatiue like the nominatiue, the ablatiue in u. The nominatiue plurall in us, the genitiue in uŭm, the datiue in ibus, the accusatiue in us, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ibus, as in example.

No-

Sin.	Ntō hęc manus,	Ntō hæ manus,
	Gtō huius manus,	Gtō harum manuum,
	Datiuo huic nui, Pl.	Datiuo his manibus,
	Actō hanc manū,	Actō has manus,
	Vctō o manus,	Vocatiuo o manus,
	Abltō ab hac manu	Abltō ab his manib'.

¶ The fifte is, whan the genitiue & the datiue caſe ſingular do end in i, the accuſatiue in em, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in e. The nominatiue plurall in es, the genitiue in erum, the datiue in ebus, the accuſatiue in es, the vocatiue like the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ebus, as in example.

Sin.	Ntō hic meridies	Ntō hi meridies,
	Gtō huius meridiei,	Gtō horum ridierum
	Datiuo huic diei, Pl.	Dtō his meridiebus
	Actō hunc ridiem	Actō hos meridies,
	Vctō o meridies,	Vocatiuo o meridies
	Abltō ab hoc ridie,	Abltō ab his diebus,

The declynyng of Adiectiues.

A Nowne adiectiue of iii. terminatiōns is thus declyned.

Sin.	Ntō bonus, na, nū,	Ntō boni, bonę, na,
	Gtō boni, bonæ, boni	Gtō norū, arū, orū,
	Dtō bono, nę, no, Pl.	Datiuo bonis,
	Actō bonum, nā, nū,	Actō nos, nas, na,
	Vctō bone, na, num,	Vctō boni, nę, na,
	Abltō bono, na, no,	Ablatiuo bonis.

An introduction of the

¶ There are besides these certain nowns adiectiues of an other maner of declynyng, whiche make the genitiue case singular in ius, and the datiue in i, whiche be these that folowe with their compoundes.

Sing.	Nō unus una unum,	Pl.	Nō uni unæ una,
	Genitiuo unius,		Gō unorū unarū norū,
	Datiuo uni,		Datiuo unis,
	Actō unū unā unū,		Actō unos unas una,
	Vcātō une una unum,		Vcātō uni unæ una,
	Ablatō uno una uno,		Ablatiuo unis.

¶ In lyke maner be declined totus solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter, except that these fiue last reherſed lacke the vocatiue case.

¶ A nowne adiectiue of iii. articles is thus declyned.

Sing.	Nō hic hæc & hoc felix,	Pl.	Nominatiuo hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia,
	Genitiuo huius felicis,		Genitiuo horum harum & horum felicium,
	Datiuo huic felici,		Datiuo hisfelicibus,
	Actō hūc hanc felicem & hoc felix,		Actō hos & has felices & hęc felicia,
	Vocatiuo o felix,		Vcātō o felices & o licia
	Ablatiuo ab hoc hac & hoc felice uel felici,		Ablatiuo ab his felicibus.

Nomi-

eyght partes of speche,

Sin	Ntõ hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste,	Nominatiuo hi & hę tristes & hęc tristia,
	Genitiuo huius tristis,	Gtõ horum harum & horum tristium,
	Datiuo huic tristi,	Datiuo his tristibus,
	Actõ hunc hanc Plur. tristem & hoc triste,	Actõ hos & has tristes & hæc tristia,
	Vctõo tristis & o triste	Vocatiuo o tristes & o tristia,
	Ablatiuo ab hoc hac & hoc tristi,	Abltõ ab his tristibus

Comparisons of novvnes.

¶ Adiectiues, whose signification may encrease, or be diminished, may fourme comparison.

¶ There be thre degrees of comparison.

The Positiue
The Comparatiue.
And the Superlatiue.

The Positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse, as Durus, barde.

The Comparatiue somewhat excedeth his positiue in signification, as durior, barder: And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in i, by puttyng therto or, and us, as of duri, hic & hęc durior & hoc durius, of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior & hoc tristius, of dulci, hic & hęc dul-

cior & hoc dulcius.

The superlatiue excedeth his positiue in the highest degree, as durissimus, hardest: And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in i, by puttyng therto s, & simus, as of duri durissimus, of tristi tristissimus, of dulci dulcissimus.

¶ From these general rules be excepted these that folowe.

Bonus	Malus
Melior	Peior
Optimus	Pessimus

Magnus	Paruus	Multus plurimus
Maior	Minor	Multa plurima
Maximus	Minimus	Multũ plꝰ plurimũ

¶ And yf the positiue ende in ⁴, the superlatiue is formed of the nominatyue case, by puttyng to rimus, as pulcher pulcherrimus.

¶ Also these nownes ending in lis, make the superlatiue by chaunging is, into limus, as humilis humillimus, similis simillimus, facilis facillimus, gracilis gracillimus, agilis agillimus, docilis docillimus.

¶ Al other nownes endyng in lis, do folowe

lowe the generall rule afore going. as Utilis Utilissimus

Of the Pronovvne.

A Pronowne is a part of ſpeeche moche lyke a nowne, whiche is vſed in ſhewyng or reherſyng.

¶ There be. xv. Pronownes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, ueſter, noſtras, ueſtras.

¶ To theſe may be added their compoũdes, as egomet, tute, idem, and alſo Qui, quæ, quod.

¶ Theſe. viii. pronownes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic and is, be primitiues, ſo called, for bycauſe they be not deriued of other. And they be alſo called demonſtratiues, bycauſe they ſhew a thyng not ſpoken of before.

¶ And theſe. vi. Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be relatiues, bycauſe they reherſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

¶ Theſe. vii. Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, ueſter noſtras, and ueſtras, be deriuatiues, for they be deriued of their primitiues, Mei,

tui, sui, nostri, and uestri.

¶ There belongeth to a pronown these v. thinges, Numbre, Case, and Gender, as are in a nowne, Declenson, and Person, as here foloweth.

The declensons of pronownes.

There be .iiii. declensons of pronownes.

¶ These .iii. Ego, Tu, Sui, be of the fyrste declenson, and be thus declyned.

Sin.	Nominatiuo Ego,	Plur.	Nominatiuo nos,
	Genitiuo mei,		Gtō nostrū ℞ nostri,
	Datiuo mihi,		Datiuo nobis,
	Accusatiuo me,		Accusatiuo nos,
	Vocatiuo caret,		Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatiuo à me,		Ablatiuo à nobis.
Sin.	Nominatiuo Tu,	Plur.	Nominatiuo uos,
	Genitiuo tui,		Gtō uestrum ℞ uestri,
	Datiuo tibi,		Datiuo uobis,
	Accusatiuo te,		Accusatiuo uos,
	Vocatiuo o tu,		Vocatiuo o uos,
	Ablatiuo à te,		Ablatiuo à uobis.
Sin.	Nominatiuo caret,	Plur.	Nominatiuo caret,
	Genitiuo sui,		Genitiuo sui,
	Datiuo sibi,		Datiuo sibi,
	Accusatiuo se,		Accusatiuo se,
	Vocatiuo caret,		Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatiuo à se,		Ablatiuo à se.

¶ These fyue, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, & qui, be

be of the.ii.declenson, & be thus declined

Sin.	Ntõ iste, ista, istud,	Pl.	Ntõ isti istę ista,
	Genitiuo istius,		Gtõ istorũ istarũ orũ,
	Datiuo isti,		Datiuo istis,
	Actõ istum istã istud,		Actõ istos istas ista,
	Vocatiuo caret,		Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatiuo isto ista isto,		Ablatiuo istis.

¶Ille is declyned like iste, and also ipse, sauing that the neuter gendre in the nominatiue case, and in the accusatiue case singular, maketh ipsum.

¶Nominatiuo hic, hęc, hoc, Geniuo huius, as afore in the nowne.

Sin.	Nominatiuo is ea id,	Pl.	Ntõ ii eæ ea
	Genitiuo eius,		Gtõ eorũ arũ orum
	Datiuo ei,		Datiuo iis uel eis,
	Actõ eum eam id,		Actõ eos eas ea,
	Vocatiuo caret,		Vocatiuo caret,
	Ablatiuo eo ea eo,		Abltõ iis uel eis,

Sin.	Ntõ	qui	Plur.	Ntõ	qui
		quæ			quæ
		quod			quæ
	Genitiuo cuius			Gtõ	quorum
	Datiuo cui				quarum
	Actõ	quem			quorum
		quam		Dtõ quibus ꝑ queis,	
		quod		Actõ	quos
	Vocatiuo caret				quas
	Abltõ	quo			quæ
		qua		Vocatiuo caret,	
		quo		Abltõ quib' ꝑ queis.	

¶ Likewise quis, & quid, be declined, whether they be interrogatiues or indefinites

b. ¶ Where note that quid, is alwayes a substantiue of the neuter gender.

¶ These. b. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and uester, be of the. iii. declenson, and be declyned as nownes adiectiues of. iii. terminations, in this wise.

Sing.	Ntō meus mea meum,	Ntō mei meæ mea,
	Gtō mei meę mei,	Gtō orum arū orū,
	Dtō meo meæ meo, Plur.	Datiuo meis,
	Actō meum meam um,	Actō meos meas ea
	Vctō mi mea meum,	Vctō mei meæ mea
	Abltō meo mea meo,	Ablatiuo meis.

¶ So is noster declined, & tuꝰ, suus, uester except ꝑ these. iii. do lack ꝑ vocatiue case.

¶ Nostras, uestras, and this nown cuias, be of the. iiii. declensō and be thus declined.

Sing.	Ntō hic & hęc nostras & hoc nostrate	Ntō hi & hæ nostrates & hæc nostratia,
	Genitiuo huius stratis	Gtō orum arū orūtium,
	Datiuo huic nostrati	Datiuo his nostratibus,
	Accusatiuo hūc hāc Plitem & hoc nostrate	Accusatiuo hos & has nostrates & hęc stratia
	Vctō o nostras & o te	Vocatiuo o nostrates,
	Ablatiuo ab hoc hac & hoc nostrate uel strati	& o nostratia, Abltō ab his stratibus.

Here

¶ There is to be noted, that noſtras, ueſtras, and this nowne cuias, be called Gentiles, bycauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countreis or nations to ſectes or factions.

¶ A Pronown hath thre perſons The fyrſt ſpeaketh of hym ſelfe, as Ego, I, nos, we. The ſeconde perſone is ſpoken to, as Tu, thou, uos, ye. And of this perſon is alſo eucry vocatiue caſe. The thirde perſon is ſpoken of, as Ille he, illi they. And therfore all nownes, pronownes, and participles be of the thyrde perſone.

¶ Of a Uerbe.

A VERBE is a part of ſpeche, declyned with mode & tenſe, and betokeneth doing, as Amo, I loue: or ſuffering, as Amor, I am loued: or being, as Sum I am.

¶ Of verbes ſuche as haue perſons be called perſonalles, as Ego amo, tu amas.

And ſuche as haue no perſons, be called impersonalles, as Tædet, it yxketh, oportet, it behoueth.

¶ Of verbes perſonals there be .v. kindes. Actiue, Paſſiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

¶ A verb actiue endeth in o, and betoketh to do, as Amo, I loue, and by putting to r, it may be a paſſiue, as Amor.

A verb paſſiue endeth in or, & betokeneth to ſuffer, as Amor, I am loued, and by putting away r, it may be an actiue, as Amo.

A verbe neuter endeth in o or em, & can not take r, to make him a paſſiue, as Curro, I renne, Sum, I am. And it ſignifieth ſometime actiuely, as Curro, I renne, and ſomtime paſſiuely, as Egroto, I am ſycke.

A verbe deponẽt endeth in r, like a paſſiue, & yet in ſignification is but either actiue, as Loquor uerbum, I ſpeake a worde, or neuter, as Glorior, I boſte.

A verb cõmon endeth in r, & in ſignificatiõ is both actiue & paſſiue, as Oſculor te I kiſſe the, Oſculor à te, I am kiſſed of the.

Modes.

¶ There be .vi. modes, The Indicatiue, the

the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potẽcial, the Subiũctiue, and the Infinitiue.

The Indicatiue mode sheweth a realõ true or fals, as Ego amo, I loue: or els asketh a questiõ, as Amas tu? Dost thou loue

¶ The imperatiue byddeth, or commandeth, as Ama, loue thou.

The optatiue wisheth or desireth with these signes, Woulde god, I pray god, or god graunt, as Vtinam amem, I pray god I loue, and hath euermore an aduerbe of wishing ioined with him.

The potential mode is knowẽ by these signes, may, can, might, wold, should, or ought, as Amem, I can or may loue, without any aduerbe ioyned with hym.

The subiunctiue ioyneth sentences togither, as, Cum amarem eram miser, when I loued I was a wretche.

¶ The infinitiue signifieth, to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neyther number nor persone, nor nominatiue case before hym, and is knowen commonly by this signe to, as Amare, to loue. Also whan.ii. verbes come togyther without any nomina-

minatiue case betwene them, then the later shall be the infinitiue mode, as Cupio discere, J desyre to learne.

¶ There be moreouer belongyng to the infinitiue mode of verbes certaine voyces, called gerũdes, ending in di, do, and dum, and haue bothe the actiue and passiue signification, as Amandi, of louing or of being loued, Amando, in louing or in being loued, Amãdum, to loue, or to be loued.

¶ There be also pertaynyng vnto verbes two Supines, the one endynge in um, whiche is called the first supine, bycause it hath the signification of ꝑ verbe actiue, as Eo amatum, J go to loue. And the other in u, whiche is called the later supine, bycause it hath for the most parte the signification passiue, as Difficilis amatu, Hard to be loued.

Tenses.

[illegible] be. v. tenses or tymes, The present tense, the preterimperfect tense, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense.

¶ The present tense speaketh of the time that

that now is, as Amo, J loue.

The preterimperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of the tyme not perfectly paſt, as Amabam, J loued or dyd loue.

The preterperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſigne haue, as Amaui, J haue loued.

The preterpluſperfecte tenſe ſpeaketh of the tyme more then perfectely paſte, with this ſygne hadde, as Amaueram, J had loued.

The future tenſe ſpeaketh of the tyme to come with this ſigne, ſhall or wyll, as Amabo, J ſhall or wyll loue.

Perſons.

There be alſo in verbes. iii. perſons, in both numbres, as Sing. Ego amo, J loue, tu amas, thou loueſt, ille amat, he loueth. Plur. Nos amamus, we loue, uos amatis, ye loue, illi amant, they loue.

Coniugations.

Uerbes haue. iiii. Coniugations, whiche be knowen after this maner.

The fyrſte coniugation hath a, longe before

before re and ris, as Amáre, amáris.

The seconde coniugation hath e longe before re and ris, as Docére, docéris.

The thyrde coniugation hath e shorte before re and ris, as Légere, légeris.

The fowerth coniugation hath i, long before re, and ris, as Audíre, audíris.

Verbes in o, of the fower Coniugations, be declined after these examples.

aa. ¶Amo, amas, amaui, amare, amandi, do, dum, amatum, tu, amans, amaturus, to loue.

¶Doceo, doces, docui, cere, docendi, do, dū, doctum, doctu, docens, docturus, to teache.

¶Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, do, dum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus, to reade.

¶Audio, audis, audiui, audire, diendi, do, dū, auditū, auditu, audiens, auditurus, to heare.

	I loue	thou louest	he loueth	we loue	ye loue	they loue.
Indicatiue mode prese tense sing.	Amo	as,	amat,	amus	aris,	mant,
	Doceo	es,	docet	emus	etis,	cent,
	Lego	is,	legit	imus	itis,	gunt,
	Audio	is,	audit	imus	itis,	diunt,
Preterim perfect tẽs Singular.	Amabam	I loued or dyd loue.				
	Docebam	bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.				
	Legebam					
	Audiebam					

Amaui

Preterperfecte tenſe ſingular.
Amaui, Docui, Legi, Audiui } ſ haue loued. iſti, it. Plur. imus iſtis, erunt uel ere.

Preterplu perfect tẽs ſingular.
Amaueram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiueram } ſ had loued. ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tẽs ſingular
Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam } ſ ſhall or wyll loue. bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

	Loue thou	Loue he, or let him loue	Loue we, or let vs loue	Loue ye	Loue they or let them loue
Imperatiue mode preſent tẽs ſingular.	Ama / amato	amet / amato	Pl. amemꝰ	amate / amatote	ament / amanto
	Doce / doceto	doceat / doceto	Pl. doceamꝰ	docete / docetote	doceant / docento
	Lege / legito	legat / legito	Pl. legamꝰ	legite / legitote	legant / legunto
	Audi / audito	audiat / audito	Pl. diamꝰ	aud te / auditote	audiant / audiunto.

God graunt ſ loue.

Optatiue mode preſ. ſingul. vti= nam.
Amem, es, et. Plu. utinam amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam } as, at. Plu. uti. amus, atis, ant.

Preterim= perfect tẽs ſingul. Sti.
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Auditem } wolde god ſ loued. res, ret. Plu. utinam remus, retis, rent.

Preterper fecte tense singu. nu. Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim — Wolde god I haue loued. ris, rit. Plur. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterplu perfect tẽse singul. nu. Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem — Wolde god I had loued. ses, set. Plur. utinam, semus, setis, sent.

Futur tẽse singu. nu. Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero — God graunt I loue hereafter. ris, rit. Plur. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint.

I may or can loue.

Potential mode presẽt tẽse sin. Amem, ames, amet. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament. Doceam, Legam, Audiam — as, at Plur. amus, amatis, amant.

Preterimp perfecte tense singu. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem — I myght or sholde loue. res, ret. Plu. remus, retis, rent.

Preterper fect tense singular. Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim — I myght shulde or ought to haue loued. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterplu perfect tẽse singular. Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem — I myght shulde or ought to had loued. ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.

Futur tẽse singul. Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero — I may or can loue hereafter. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.

Amen

eyght partes of speche.

whan I loue.

Subiectiue mode pres. singu. cum.	Amem, ames, amet. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.	
	Doceam, Legam, Audiam	as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.
Preterim perfect tēs singu. cum.	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem	whan I loued or dyd loue. res, ret, Plur. remus, retis, rent.
Preterperfecte tense singu. cum	Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim	whan I haue loued. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluperfect tēs singu. cum	Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem	whan I had loued. ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.
Future tēs singu. cum	Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero	whan I shall or wyll loue. ris, rit. Plur, rimus, ritis, rint.
Infinitiue mode pres. & preterim perfect tēs	Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire	to loue. teache. reade. heare.
Preterperfect & preterpluperfecte tens.	Amauisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audiuisse	To haue or had loued. to haue or had taught. to haue or had reade. to haue or had hearde.
Future tēs	Amaturum esse, Docturum esse, Lecturum esse, Auditurum esse	To loue hereafter. to teache hereafter. to reade hereafter. to here in tyme to come.

Gerundes
- Amandi of louynge do in louynge dū to loue.
- Docendi of teachyng do in teachyng dū to teache.
- Legendi of reading do in reading dū to reade.
- Audiendi of hearyng do in hearing dū to heare.

Supines.

Amatum	To loue.	Amatu	To be loued.
Doctum	to teache	Doctu	to be taught.
Lectum	to reade.	Lectu	to be reade.
Auditum	to heare.	Auditu	to be hearde

Participle pzesent.
- Amans louynge.
- Docens Teachinge.
- Legens Readynge.
- Audiens Hearynge.

Participle futur.
- Amaturus To loue oz about to loue.
- Docturus to teache oz about to teache.
- Lecturus to reade oz about to reade.
- Auditurus to heare oz about to heare.

Where before we decline any verbes in or, for suppliyng of many tenses, lackyng in all the verbes, we must lerne to decline this verbe Sum, in this wyse.

Indicatiue mode pzesent tēs sin

SVM, ES, fui, esse, futurus.

Sum, I am, es, est. plur. Sumus, estis, sunt.

Pzeterim: pf. sing. Eram, I was, eras, erat. Plur. eramus, eratis, erant.

Pzeterperfecte tense singular. Fui, I haue ben, fuisti, fuit. Plurali. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt uel fuere.

Pzeterpluperfect tēs singular. Fueram, I had ben, fueras, fuerat, Plurali. fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tēs singular Ero, I shal oz wyl be, eris erit. Pluraliter, erimus, eritis, erunt.

Sis,

Impatiue mode pꝛeſ. tens. ſing.	Sis Es Eſto	be thou,	ſit eſto	Plur. Sim⁹	ſitis eſte eſtote	ſint ſunto.

Optatiue mode pꝛeſ. ſingul. vti. Sim, J pꝛay god J be, ſis, ſit. Plurali. Simus, ſitis, ſint.

Pꝛeterimpf. ſin. Vtin. Eſſem, J would god J were, eſſes, eſſet. Plur. eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Pꝛeterperfecte tenſe ſingu. vtin. Fuerim, J pꝛay god J haue ben, ris, rit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Pꝛeterplu perfect tẽs ſing. Vtin. Fuiſſem, wolde god J had ben, fuiſſes, fuiſſet. Plur. fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Futuret tẽs ſing. vti. Fuero, God graunt J be hereafter, fueris, fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential mode pꝛeſ. tens. ſing. ¶Sim, J may oꝛ can be, ſis, ſit. Plurali. ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Pꝛeterimperfect tẽs ſingular. Eſſem. J myght oꝛ coulde be, eſſes, eſſet. Plurali. eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Pꝛeterperfecte tenſe ſingular Fuerim, J myght, ſhulde oꝛ ought to haue ben, fueris, fuerit. Plu. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Pꝛeterplu perfect tẽs ſingular Fuiſſem, J myght, ſhoulde, oꝛ ought to had bene, fuiſſes, fuiſſet. plurali fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Futuret tẽs Singular. Fuero, J may be hereafter, fueris, fuerit. plurali. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subiunctiue mode pꝛeſ. ſingu. cum. ¶Sim whan J am, ſis, ſit. Plurali. ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterim: ꝛf. sin. cum	Essem, whan I was, esses, esset. Plurali. essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperfecte tense sin. cum.	Fuerim, whan I haue ben, fueris, fuerit. Pluraliter. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterplu perfectens sin cum.	Fuissem, whan I had ben, fuisses, fuisset. Plural. fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tẽs sing. cum.	Fuero, whan I shall or wyl be, fueris, fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Infinitiue mode pres. and imperperfect tẽs	Esse, to be, { Preterperfect & preter plusperfect. } fuisse, { to haue or hadde ben.
	Future tense, Fore uel futurum esse, to be hereafter.

¶ Uerbes in or, of the foure coniugations be declined after these examples.

Amor, aris uel are, amatus sũ uel fui, amari, amatus, amãdus.
Doceor, eris uel ere, doctꝰ sũ uel fui, doceri, doctus, docẽdus
Legor, geris uel gere, lectus sum uel fui, lectus, legendus.
Audior, iris uel ire, auditus sũ uel fui, audiri, auditus, audiẽdus

Indicatiue mode pres. tens singu.	Amor, aris, uel are, atur, Doceor, eris, uel ere, etur, Legor, eris, uel ere, itur, Audior, iris, uel ire, itur,	I am loued. Plur. mur, mini, tur.
Preterimperfecte tens singu.	Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, †Audiebar	I was loued. baris, uel bare, batur. Pl. mur, mini, tur.
Preterperfect tens singular	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus	I haue ben loued sum uel fui, { tus es, uel fuisti, tus est uel fuit. Pl. ti sumꝰ uel imus, ti estis uel istis, ti sunt erunt uel fuere.

†v. Not. in p. 36.

Amatus

eyght partes of speche.

The preterplupfecte tens sing.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	I had ben loued, eram uel fuerã,	tus eras uel fueras, tus erat uel erat. Pl. ti am' uel ramus, ti eratis, uel ratis, ti erant uel erant
Future tẽs singul.	Amabor Docebor	I shall or wyll be loued. beris uel ere, bitur. Pl. bimur, mini, untur.	
	Legar Audiar	eris uel ere, etur Plur. emur, emini, entur.	

	Be thou loued,	let hym be loued,	let vs be loued,	be ye loued,	let them be loued,
Impatiue mode pres. tens. sing.	Amare Amator	ametur amator	Pl. emur	amini aminor	entur antor
	Docere Docetor	doceatur docetor	Pl. amur	cemini minor	ceantur centor
	Legere Legitor	legatur legitor	Pl. gemur	gemini minor	gantur guntor
	Audire Auditor	audiatur auditor	Pl. iamur,	dimini minor	diantur diuntor

God graunt I be loued.

Optatiue mode pres. singul. vti.	Amer, eris, uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.	
	Docear Legar Audiar	aris, l are, atur. Plur. amur, amini, antur.
Preterimperfect tẽs singul. vti.	Amarer Docerer Legerer Audirer	wolde god I were loued. eris uel ere, etur. Plu. remur, emini, entur.
Preterperfecte tense singu. vtin.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Audit'	wolde god I haue bene loued. sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel fuerit. Plur. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

An introduction of the

Preterplu perfect tẽs ſingul. vti.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — wolde god J had bene loued.
eſſem uel fuiſſẽ, tus eſſes uel fuiſſes, tus eſſet uel fuiſſet. Plu. ti eſſemus, uel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis uel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent uel fuiſſent.

Future tẽs ſing. vtin.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — God graunt J be loued hereafter.
ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel fuerit. Plur ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerunt.

J may or can be loued.

Potenciall mode preſent tẽs ſin

Amer, eris, uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar — aris, uel are, atur. Plur. amur, amini, antur.

Preterim perfectẽs ſingular.

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer — J wolde ſhulde or ought to be loued.
reris uel rere, retur. Plur. emur, emini, tur

Preterpers fecte tenſe ſingular.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — J wolde ſhulde or ought to haue ben loued.
ſim uel fuerim, tus ſis uel fueris, tus ſit uel fuerit. Plurali. ti ſimus uel fuerimus, ti ſitis uel fueritis, ti ſint uel fuerint.

Preterplu perfect tẽs ſingular.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — J wolde ſhulde or ought to had ben loued.
eſſem uel fuiſſẽ, tus eſſes uel fuiſſes, tus eſſet uel fuiſſet. Plur. ti eſſemus uel fuiſſemus ti eſſetis uel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent uel fuiſſent.

future tẽs. ſingul.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — J may or can be loued hereafter.
ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

Amer

whan ſ am loued.

Amer, eris, uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.

Subiunctiue mode pzeſent tẽs ſingu. cum

Doceas
Legar
Audiar
} aris, ſare, atur. Plur. amur, amini, antur.

Pzeterimperf. ſin. cum

Amarer
Docerer
Legerer
Audirer
} whan ſ was loued.
eris uel ere, etur. Plu. remur, emini, entur.

Pzeterperfecte tene ſingu. cum.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Audit⁹
} whan ſ haue bene loued.
ſim uel fuerim, tus ſis uel fueris, tus ſit uel fuerit. Plur. ti ſimus uel fuerimus, ti ſitis uel fueritis, ti ſint uel fuerint.

Pzeterplu perfect tẽs ſingu. cum

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} whan ſ had ben loued.
eſſem uel fuiſſem, tus eſſes uel fuiſſes, tus eſſet uel fuiſſet Pl. ti eſſemus uel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis uel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent uel fuiſſent.

Futurus tẽs ſingu. cum

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} whan ſ ſhall or wyll be loued.
ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint

Infinitiue mode pzeſ. e pzeterim perfect tẽs

Amari
Doceri
Legi
Audiri
} to be loued.
to be taught.
to be redde.
to be heard.

Pzeterperfect e pzeterplupes fecte tene.

Amatum
Doctum
Lectum
Auditum
} To haue or had bene loued.
eſſe uel fuiſſe.

Future tẽs

Amatum iri uel amandũ eſſe, to be loued hereafter
Doctum iri uel docendũ eſſe, to be taught hereafter
Lectum iri uel legẽdum eſſe, to be redde hereafter
Auditũ iri uel audiendũ eſſe, to be heard hereafter

Amatus

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	Loued, Participle fut.	Amandus Docendus Legendus Audiendus	To be loued hereafter.

x Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens, *to may or can.*

Volo, uis, uolui, uelle, uolendi, do, dum, supinis caret, uolens, *to wyll.*

Nolo, nouuis, nolui, nolle, nollendi, do, dum, supinis caret, nolens, *to nyll.*

Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum, supinis caret, malens, *to haue lieffer.*

Edo, es, uel edis, edi, edere, uel esse, edendi, do, dum, esum, esu, edens, esurus, *to eate.*

Fio, fis, factus, sũ, fieri, factus, fiendus, *to be made.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus, *to beare or to suffer.*

Feror, ferris, latus sum uel fui, ferre, latus, ferendus, *to be borne or suffred.*

Indicatiue mode present tense sing.

Possũ, potes, potest,	Plur.	Possum⁹, testis, possũt,
Volo, uis, uult,		Volum⁹, uultis, uolũt,
Nolo, nõuis, nõuult,		Nolum⁹, nõuultis, lũt,
Malo, mauis, mauult		Malum⁹, mauultis, alũt
Edo edis, l'es, edit, l'est	Plur.	Edim⁹, istis l'estis edũt,
Fio, fis, fit,		Fimus, fitis, fiunt,
Fero, fers, fert,		Ferimus, fertis, ferũt,
Feror ferris uel re fertur		Ferimur ferimini, ferũt.

Preterim perfect tẽs Singular.

Poteram
Volebam
Nolebam
Malebam
Edebam
Fiebam
Ferebam
} bas, bat. plur. bamus, batis, bant.

Fere

Ferebar { baris uel bare. } barur. Pl. bamur, amini, bantur.

Preterperfecte tenſe ſingular.

{ Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli } iſti, it. Plur. imus, iſtis, erunt uel ere.

{ Factus, Latus } ſum uel fui, tus es uel fuiſti, tus eſt uel fui. Plur. ti ſumus uel fuimus, ti eſtis uel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt uel fuere.

Preterplu perfect tẽſe ſingular.

{ Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram } ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.

{ Factus, Latus } erã uel fuerã, tus eras uel fueras, tus erat uel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus uel fueramus, ti eratis uel fueratis, ti erant uel fuerant.

Future tẽſe ſingular

Potero ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, runt.

{ Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram } es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Ferar { reris / rere } retur. Plu. remur, remini, rentur.

Imperatiue mode

{ Poſſum, Volo, Malo } haue none imperatiue mode.

An introduction of the

singular

Noli
Nolito } edat
Es esto } esto
ede edito } edito
Fito tu fiat
Fito } Pl.
Fer } Ferat
ferto } ferto
Ferre } Feratur
fertor } fertor

Nolite nolitote
edite este } edant
edam⁹ estote } edunto
⊖ editote
fiam⁹ Fite } Fiant
Fitote } Fiunto
feramus } Ferte } ferant
fertote } ferũto
feramur } Ferimini } ferãtur
feriminor } ferũtor

Optatiue mode pres. singul. Sti.

Possim
Velim
Nolim } is, it. Plur. imus, itis, int.
Malim
Edam
Fiam } as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.
Feram

Ferar, feraris uel ferare, feratur. Pl. amur, amini, antur

Preterim perfect tẽ singul. Sti.

Possem
Vellem
Nollem
Mallem } es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.
Ederem
l'Essem
Fierem

Ferrem Ferrer, eris uel ere, etur. Pl. emur, emini, (entur.

Preterperfecte tense singu. Stin.

Potuerim
Voluerim
Noluerim
Maluerim } ris, rit, Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
Ederim
Tulerim

Fact⁹ } sim uel fueri, tus sis uel fueris, t⁹ sit uel erit. Pl.
Latus } ti sim⁹ uel fuerim⁹, ti sitis l'eritis, ti sint l'erint.

Potu-

Preterplus perfect tẽs ſing. vtin. { Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Noluiſſem, Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem } ſes, ſet. Plur. ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Factus Latus { eſſem uel fuiſſem, tus eſſes uel fuiſſes, tus eſſet uel fuiſſet. Plur. ti eſſemus uel fuiſſemus ti eſſetis uel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent uel fuiſſent.

Future tẽs ſingu. vtin. { Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, Maluero, Edero, Tulero } ris, rit. Plura. rimus, ritis. rint.

Factus Latus { ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

¶ The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue mode be formed and coniugated or varied lyke the optatiue.

Infinitiue mode preſ. & preterim perfect tẽs { Poſſe, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere, Ferre } Preterperfecte tenſe preterplus { Potuiſſe, Voluiſſe, Noluiſſe, Maluiſſe, Ediſſe, Tuliſſe } Future { Eſurũ, Laturũ eſſe }

Preſent & preterim perfect tẽs { Pieri, Ferri } { Preterperfect & preterplus perfect } { Factum eſſe uel fuiſſe, Latum eſſe uel fuiſſe.

Future tẽs { Factum ire uel faciendum eſſe. Latum ire uel ferendum eſſe.

Eo

EO and queo make ibam and quibam in the preterimperfect tēse of the indicatiue mode: and ibo & quibo, in the future tense and in all other modes and tenses, are varied lyke verbes in o of the fourthe coniugation, sauing that they make the gerundes, Eundi, eundo, eundum, Queundi queundo, queundum. ℣

Forminge of tenses.

¶ Of the preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mode. The preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, & the future tense of the optatiue mode the potencial mode and the subiūctiue mode. The preterperfect and pluperfect tense of the infinitiue mode, as of Amaui, are formed amauerā, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amauisse: ram, rim, & ro, by changing i. into e, sem & se, keping i, still.

Impersonals be declined through out all modes and tenses, in the voice of the third person singuler only, as Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit &c. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. &c. Studetur, studebatur. And haue com=

cõmonly before their englyshe this signe tt, as It deliteth me to reade. Delectat me legere. It becommeth not the to trifle. Non decet te nugas agere.

Of a participle.

A Participle is a part of speche, derined of a verbe and taketh part of a nowne, as gendre, declenson, and case and parte of a verbe, as tense and signification: & parte of both, as number, and figure.

¶ There be fower maner of participles, one of the present tẽse, an other of the preter tense, & one of the future tense in rus, & an other of the future tense in dus.

¶ A participle of the present tense hath his englishe ending in yng. as louing. and his latine in ans, or ens, as Amans, docens: And it is fourmed of the preterim perfecte tense of the indicatiue mode by changing the last sillable into ns, as Amabam, amans, Audiebam, audiens, Auxiliabar, auxilians, Poteram, potens.

A per-

¶ A participle of the future in rus, betokeneth to do lyke the Infinitiue mode of the actiue voice, as Amaturus, to loue or aboute to loue. And is fourmed of the later supine, by puttyng to rus, as Doctu, docturus.

¶ A participle of the preter tense, hath his englisshe ending in d, t, or n, as loued, taught slayn, and his latin in tus, sus, xus, as amatus, uisus, nexus, and one in uiis, as mortuiis, And it is fourmed of the latter supine, by putting to s, as Lectu, lectus.

¶ A participle of the future in dus, betokeneth to suffer like ỳ infinitiue mode of the passiue voyce, as Amandus, to be loued. And it is fourmed of the genitiue case of the participle of the present tense by changing tis, into dus, as Amantis, amandus, Legentis, legendus. And it is also founde to haue the signification of the present tense, as Legendis ueteribus proficis. In reading of olde authours thou doest profet.

¶ Of a verbe actiue, and of a verbe neu-

ter

ter, whiche hath the ſupines, come two participles, one of the preſent tenſe, and an other of the future in rus, as of Amo, commeth amans, amaturus, of Curro, currens, curſurus.

¶ Of a verbe paſſiue whoſe actiue hath the ſupines, come two participles, one of the preterẽſe, and an other of the future in dus, as of amor, cõmeth amatus amãdus.

¶ Of a verb deponẽt commeth thre participles, one, of the preſẽt tenſe, one of the preter tenſe, and an other of the future in rus, as of Auxilior, commeth, auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. And if the verbe deponẽt gouerne an accuſatiue caſe after hi it maye fourme alſo a participle in dus, as of loquor, loquendus.

¶ Of a verbe common commeth fower participles, as of Largior, commeth largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

¶ Participles of the preſẽt tẽſe, be declined like nownes adiectiues with thre articles, as Nõ hic hæc & hoc Amans, Geniciuo huius amantis, Datiuo huic amanti. &c.

¶ Participles of other tẽſes, be declined like

lyke nownes adiectiues of thre diuers endinges, as Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an aduerbe.

An aduerbe is a part of speche, ioyned to the verbes to declare their signification.

Aduerbes some be of time, as Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some of place, as Vbi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intus, foris, *ubique, alicubi, alibi composita.*

Some of numbre, as Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.

Some of order, as Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.

Some of askyng or doubtyng, as Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, numquid.

Some of calling, as Heus, o, ehodum.

Some of affirming, as Certe, profecto sane, scilicet, licet, esto.

Some of denying, as Nō, haud, minime, neutiq̄

neutiq̃, nequaq̃.

Some of swering, as Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius, fidius.

Some of exhortyng, as Eia, age, agite, agedum.

Some of flatteryng, as Sodes, amàbo.

Some of forbyddyng, as Ne.

Some of wysshyng, as Vtinam, si, osi, o.

Some of gatheryng togyther, as Simul, una, pariter, non modo, non solum.

Some of partyng, as Seorsim, sigillatim, uicatim.

Some of choosyng as, Potius, imo.

Some of a thyng not finished, as Penè, ferè, propè, uix, modo non.

Some of shewing, as En, ecce.

Some of doubtyng, as Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.

Some of chaunce, as Forte, fortuito.

Some of likenesse, as Sic, sicut, quasi, seu, tanq̃, uelut.

Some of qualitie, as Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.

Som of quantitie, as Multum, parum, minimum, paululum, plurimum.

Some of comparison, as Tam, q, magis, minus, maxime.

¶ Certaine aduerbes be compared, as Docte, doctius, doctissime. Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Prope, propius, proxime.

Also the voyces of prepositions if they be sette alone, not hauynge any casuall woorde to serue vnto, ioyned with them, be not prepositions, but are chaunged in to aduerbes, as, Qui ante non cauet post dolebit, He that bewareth not afore, shall be sory afterwarde. Coram laudare, & clam uituparе inhonestum est, In presence to commende one, and behynde the backe to dispraise, is a puincte of dishonesty.

OF A CONiunction.

A Coniunction is a parte of speech, that ioineth woordes and sentences togyther.

¶ Of coniunctions, some be copulatiues, Et, q, quoq, ac,

q̄, ac, atq̄, nec, neq̄.

Some diſiunctiues, as Aut, ue, uel, ſeu, ſiue.

Some diſcretiues, as Sed quidem, autem, uero, at, aſt.

Some cauſales, as Nam, nanq̄, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quod, quum, quoniam and quando ſette for quoniam.

Some conditionalles, as Si, ſin, modo, dum, dummodo.

Some exceptiues, as Ni, niſi, quin, alioquin, preterq̄.

Some interrogatiues, as Ne, an, uerum, necne, anne, nonne.

Some illatiues, as Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaq̄, proin.

Some aduerſatiues, as Etſi, quanq̄, quamuis, licet.

Some redditiues to the ſame, as Tamē, attamen.

Some electiues, as Quam, ac, atq̄.

Some diminutiues, as Saltem, uel.

An introduction of the
OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a parte of speche most commonly set before other partes, either in apposition, as Ad patrem, or els in composition as Indoctus.

These prepositions folowyng serue to the accusatiue case.

Ad to,
Apud at,
Ante before
Aduersus / Aduersū } against
Cis / Citra } on this side
Circum / Circa } about
Contra against
Erga towarde
Extra without,
Intra within,
Inter betwene
Infra beneth
Iuxta beside or nigh to
Ob for
Pone behynde
Per by or thrugh
Prope nygh
Propter for
Secundum after
Post after,
Trans on the farther syde,
Vltra beyonde,
Præter beside,
Supra above
Circiter about,
Vsque vntyll,
Secus by,
Versus toward
Penes in the power.

Where note, that uersus, is sette after his

his caſuall woꝛde, as Londinū uerſus, toꝛwarde London. And lykewyſe may penes, be ſet alſo.[a]

¶ Theſe pꝛepoſitions folowyng ſerue to the ablatiue caſe.

A
Ab } from oꝛ
Abs } fro
Cum with
Coram beſoꝛe oꝛ in pꝛeſence
Clam pꝛiuily
De
E } of oꝛ fro.
Ex

Pro foꝛ
Prę beſoꝛe oꝛ in compariſon
Palam openly
Sine } without
Abſq }
Tenus vntyll oꝛ vpto.

[a] Clam tam Accꝰ quam Ablat. regit. pag. retro 2ª.

Where note, that if the caſual woꝛd ioyned with tenus, be the plurall number, it ſhall be putte in the genitiue caſe, and be ſette beſoꝛe tenus, as Aurium tenus, Vp to the eares.

¶ Note alſo, that the voyces of pꝛepoſitions beyng ſet alone without their caſuall woꝛdes, be not pꝛepoſitions, but are turned into aduerbes, as is afoꝛeſayd in the aduerbe.

These prepositions folowyng serue to bothe cases, as In, with this signe to, to the accusatiue case, as

In urbem, into the citie.

In, without this signe to, to the ablatiue as In te spes est, My hope is in the.

Sub noctem, A lyttell before nyght.

Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the iudge.

Super lapidem, Vpon a stone.

Super uiridi fronde, Vpon grene leaues.

Subter terram, Vnder the earthe.

Subter aqua, Vnder the water.

Of an Interiection.

An interiection is a parte of speche, whiche betokeneth a sodaine passion of the mind, vnder an vnperfect voice.

Some are of mirthe, as Euax, uah.

Some of sorowe, as Heu, hei.

Some of dreade, as Atat.

Some of meruaylyng, as Pape.

Some of disdaynyng, as Hem, uah.

Some

Some of ſhunnyng, as Apage.
Some of prayſyng, as Euge.
Some of ſcornyng, as Hui.
Some of exclamation, as Proh deum atq; hominum fidem.
Some of curſyng, as Ve, malum.
Some of laughyng, as Hah, ha, he.
Some of calling, as Eo, oh, io.
Some of ſilẽce, as Au. And ſuch others.

GODLY LESSONS for chyldren.

IT is the fyrſte puincte of wiſedom to knowe thy ſelf.
Primus eſt ſapiẽtię gradus teipſum noſcere.
Feare of the lorde, is the beginninge of wiſedome.
Initium ſapientię timor domini.
There is no man that ſynneth not.
Non eſt homo qui non peccet.
If we ſay we be ſautleſſe we deceyue our ſelues, and truthe is not in vs.
Si dixerimus peccatum non habemus, nos ip

ſos fallimus, & ueritas in nobis non eſt.

So god loued the worlde, that he gaue his onely begotten ſonne, that none, whiche beleueth in him, ſhulde periſhe, but enioy euerlaſtyng lyfe.

Sic deus dilexit mundum, ut filium ſuum unigenitũ daret, ut omnis qui credit in eum non pereat, ſed habeat uitam æternam.

Chriſt is the lambe of god, whiche taketh away the ſynnes of the world.

Chriſtus eſt agnus dei qui tollit peccata mũdi

There is none other name vnder heauen gyuen vnto men, by the whyche we muſt be ſaued.

Non eſt aliud nomen ſub cœlo datum hominibus, in quo oporteat nos ſaluos fieri.

He that hath my commaundementes, and kepeth them, it is he that loueth me.

Qui habet mandata mea, & ſeruat ea, ille eſt qui diligit me.

Ye be my frendes, if ye dooe what ſoo euer I commaunde you.

Vos amici mei eſtis, ſi feceritis quęcũq; ego pręcipio uobis.

I giue you a newe commandement, to loue

eche other, as J haue loued you.

Præceptum nouum do uobis, ut diligatis mutuo, ſicut ego dilexi uos.

Not the heares of the lawe be iuſte before god, but they that expreſſe the law in their workes, ſhal be counted iuſt.

Non qui audiunt legem iuſti ſunt apud deum, ſed qui legem factis exprimunt, iuſti habebuntur.

Honour thy father and mother, that thou mayſte doo well, and liue longe vppon the earthe.

Honora patrem & matrem, ut bene tibi ſit, & ſis longæuus in terra.

Be ye ſubiect to the king, as to the moſt excellent, and to his deputies, which be ſent of him.

Regi ſubditi eſtote tanquam præcellenti, & præſidibus, ut qui ab eo mittantur.

Do reuerence to age.

Coram cano capite aſſurgito.

Thou ſhalt not hurte any wedowe, ne none that is fatherleſſe.

Viduæ & pupillo non nocebis.

Thou ſhalt vpbraide no ſtraunger.

Aduenæ non exprobrabis.

Nothinge is gyuen more truely to Christ, then that is gyuen to the poore.

Nihil uerius datur Christo, q̃ quod egenis confertur.

Se not whan thou giuest, haue an eie wha thou takest.

Da cæcus, accipe occulatus.

A good conscience, is a sure defence.

Murus ẽneus sana conscientia.

Be in dede as thou doest pretende.

Quod uideri uis, esto.

It is tru honor to be worshipped for vertu.

Verus honor est uenerari ob uirtutem.

It is tru glory to be wel reported for vertu.

Vera gloria est, bene audire ob uirtutem.

It is trewe nobilitie to be like in conditions to the good parentes.

Vera nobilitas est, bonis parentibus esse moribus similis.

It is trewe power to haue many whome thou mayest doe for.

Vera potentia est, habere multos quibus pro be consulas.

There in no stronger defence then feithfull frens

frendes.

Nullum potẽtius ſatelliſium, q̃ amici fideles.

Frendſhip is the ſauſe of lyfe.

Sal uitę amicitia.

There is no trewe frendſhyppe but emonge good men.

Vera amicitia non eſt niſi inter bonos.

Pleſure is the baite of miſchiefes.

Voluptas malorum eſca.

Memory is made weake with delicates.

Memoria delitijs eueruatur.

Dyuerſe meates be noyſom to man, but dyuerſe ſauſes moze noyſome.

Varietas ciborum homini peſtilens, peſtilentior ꝯdimentorum.

wyne is poyſon to the ſynewes, and the diſtruction of memorye.

Vinum neruorum uenenum, & memoriæ mors eſt.

Gay garmentes prouoke to pride.

Culta ueſtimenta ſunt inſtrumenta ſuperbiæ.

Be not aſhamed to lerne thinges that thou knoweſt not.

Que ignoras ne pudeat quęrere.

Learne of fooles to be moze ware.

Ex ſtultis

Ex ſtultis diſce quo fias cautior.
Learne of wyſe men, that thou mayeſt be the better.
Ex ſapientibus diſce, quo fias melior.
Tyme ought to be moche ſette by.
Magno eſtimandum tempus.
Truthe is the doughter of tyme.
Veritas temporis filia.
A trewe man is beleued, yea though he lye.
Veraci creditur, & mentienti.
A lyer is not beleued though he ſweare.
Mendaci non creditur ne iurato quidem.
Let no daye eſcape without profet.
Nullus prętereat ſine linea dies.

THE CONCORDES of latyne ſpeche.

FOr the due toining of wordes in conſtruction, it is to be vnderſtanded, that in latyn ſpech there be thre concordes. The firſt betwene the nominatiue caſe and the verbe. The ſeconde betwene the ſubſtantiue and the ad-

adiectiue, The thyrde betwene the antecedent and the relatiue.

¶ Whan an engliſh is giuen to be made in latine, loke out he principall verbe.

¶ If there be mo verbes then one in a ſentenſe, the fyrſt is the principal verbe, except it be the infinitiue mode, or haue before it a relatiue, as that, whom, whiche: or a coniunction, as, ut, that, cum, whan, ſi, if, or ſuche other.

¶ Whan ye haue founde the verbe, aſke this queſtion who, or what, & that worde that anſwereth to the queſtiõ, ſhal be the nominatiue caſe to the verbe: excepte it be a verbe imperſonal, whiche wyll haue no nominatiue caſe. Whiche nominatiue caſe ſhal in makynge and conſtruynge latine, be ſette before the verbe, except a queſtion be aſked, and than the nominatiue is ſet after ỹ verbe or after the ſigne of the verbe, as Amas tu? Loueſt thou? Venit ne rex? Doth the kyng come? Likewyſe if the verbe be of the imperatiue, mode as Ama tu, loue thou, Amato ille, lette him loue.

And

¶ And that casuall woorde that cōmeth next after the verb and answereth to this question, whom or what, made by ẏ verb shal cōmonly be the accusatiue case except ẏ verb de properly gouerne an other case after him to be construed withal: as, If thou couet to plese the maister, vse diligēce, and be not so slacke, that thou shalt nede a spurre. Si cupis placere magistro utere diligētia, nec sis tātus cessator, ut calcaris indigeas.

¶ A verbe personalle agreeth with his nominatiue case, in number and person, as The maister redeth, and ye regard not. Præceptor legit, uos uero negligitis.

¶ Where note that the fyrste person is more worthy than the secunde, and the secunde more worthy than the thirde.

Many nominatiue cases singular with a coniunctiō copulatiue cōming betwen them, will haue a verbe plurall, whiche verbe plural shal agre with the nominatiue case of the most worthy persone, as I and thou be in sauegarde, Ego & tu sumus in tuto. Thou and thy father are in ieopardie, Tu & pater periclitamini. Thy father

1 a patris thy fathers

father & the maiſter haue ſent for the. Pater & præceptor accerſunt te.

¶ Whena verbe commeth betwene two nominatiue caſes of diuers numbers ỹ verb may indifferẽtly accord with either of them, ſo that they be both of one perſõ, as Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio eſt. The falling out of louers is a renuing of loue. Quid enĩ niſi uota ſuperſũt? For what remaineth ſauing only praiers? Pectora percuſſit, pectus quoq; robora fiunt, She ſtroke her breſt and her breſt turned into oke alſo.

¶ Here note alſo that ſomtimes an infinitiue mode of the verbe, or els a whole clauſe, or els ſome member of a ſentence may be the nominatiue caſe to the verbe, as Diluculo ſurgere ſaluberrimum eſt, To ariſe betime in the morning, is the moſt holſome thing in the world. Nil ſcire uita iucundiſsima, To know nothing, is the moſt pleaſant, or the ſweteſt lyfe of all.

The ſeconde concorde.

¶ When ye haue an adiectiue, aſke this queſtion, who or what, and that ỹ anſwereth to ỹ queſtion, ſhalbe the ſubſtãtiue.

The

¶ The adiectiue, whether it be a nowne a pronowne or a participle, agreeth with his substantiue, in case, gender and number, as Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, A sure frende is tried in a doubtful matter. Homo armatus, A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic uir, this man. Meus herus est, It is my mayster.

¶ Here note, that the masculine gender is more worthy then the feminine, and ỹ feminine more worthy then the neuter.

¶ Many substantiues singular, with a coniunction copulatiue commyng betwen them, wil haue an adiectiue plural, whiche adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of the most worthy gẽder, as Rex & regina beati, The kynge and the quene blessed.

The thirde Concorde.

¶ Whan ye haue a relatiue, aske this question, who, or what, and that that answereth to the question, shal be the antecedente.

¶ An antecedente moste commonly is a worde that goeth before the relatiue, and is re-

relatyue, and is reherſed agayne of the relatyue.

¶ The relatiue agreeth with his antecedent in gender, numbre, & perſon, as Vir ſapit qui pauca loquitur, That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh fewe.

Sometime a relatiue hath for his antecedēt that whole reſon that goeth before him, and than he ſhalbe put in the neuter gender, and ſingular numbre, as In tempore ueni, quod omnium eſt primum, I came in ſeaſon, whiche is the chiefe and principal thynge of all. But if the relatiue be referred to two clauſes or mo, than the relatiue ſhalbe put in the plurall number, as Tu multum dormis, & ſæpe potas, quę ambo ſunt corpori inimica, Thou ſlepeſt moche, and drinkeſt often, whiche both thinges are naught for the body.

¶ Whan this englyſhe that, may be turned into this engliſhe which, it is a relatiue, otherwiſe it is a coniunction, which in latine is called q, or ut, & in latine making, it may elegantly be put awaye by turning the nominatiue caſe into ỹ accuſatiue

satiue, and the verbe into the infinitiue mode, as Gaudeo quod tu bene uales, gaudeo te bene ualere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Iubeo ut tu abeas, Iubeo te abire, I byd that thou go hens.

Many antecedentes singular, hauing a coniunction copulatiue betwene them, wyll haue a relatiue plural, whiche relatiue shal agre with the antecedent of the most worthy gẽder, as Imperium & dignitas quę petiisti, The rule and dignitie which thou hast required. For in thinges not apt to haue life, the neuter gender is moste worthy, yea and in such case though the substãtiues or antecedẽtes be of the masculine or of the feminine gẽdre, and none of thẽ of the neuter, yet may the adiectiue or relatiue be put in the neuter gẽder, as Arcus & calami sunt bona, The bowe and arowes be good. Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, The bowe and arowes whiche thou haste broken.

Vir. Ecl. 3. 13.

The case of the relatiue.

¶ When there commeth no nominatiue case betwene the relatiue and the verbe, the

the relatiue shall be the nominatiue case to the verbe. as Miser est qui nummos admiratur, wretched is that person which is in loue with money. Ad miratur mone.

But whan there cõmeth a nominatiue case betwene the relatiue and the verbe, the relatiue shalbe such case, as the verb wyl haue after him, as Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, happy is he whom other mennes harmes do make to beware.

As the relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the verbe, so he may be substãtiue to the adiectiue, that is ioyned with him or that cõmeth after him, as Diuitas amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum. wyl not thou loue richesse, whiche to do is the most beggarly thyng in the worlde. r r

Yet here is to be vnderstanded and noted. ℘ the relatiue is not alwates gouerned of the verbe that he commeth before, but somtime of the infinitiue mode that cõmeth after the verb, as Quibus uoluisti me gratias agere, egi. what persons thou wildest me to thanke, I haue thanked. Somtime of the participle, as Quibus rebus ad

ductus feciſti? with what thynges moued dyddeſt thou it? Somtime of the gerund, as Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus, whiche thinges at this preſent, is no tyme to telle. Sometime of a prepoſition ſet before him, as Quem in locum deducta res ſit, uides, Vnto what ſtate the matter is nowe brought, thou ſeeſt. Sometyme of the ſubſtantiue that he dothe accorde with, as, Senties, qui uir ſiem. Thou ſhalt perceyue what a ſelowe J am. Albeit in this maner ſpeakinge, qui, is an indefinite, and not a relatiue. Somtime of a nown partitiue or diſtributiue, as Quarū rerum utrū minus uelim non facile poſſū exiſtimare, Of the which two thinges whether J wold with leſſe wil haue, J can not eaſily eſteme. Somtime it is put in ỹ genitiue caſe by reſon of a ſubſtantiue cōming next after him, as Ego illum non noui, cuius cauſa hoc incipis, J knowe him not for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this matter. Sometimes it is otherwiſe gouerned of a nowne ſubſtantiue, as Omnia tibi dabuntur quibus opus habes, All thinges ſhalbe gyuen the, whiche

whiche thou haſt nede of. Sometymes of an aduerbe, as Cui utrum obuiam, procedam, non dum ſtatui. whome whether I wyll go forthe to mete with, I haue not yet determined. Sometyme it is put in the ablatiue caſe with this ſygne than, and is gouerned of the comparatiue degree comming after him, as Vtere uirtute qua nihil eſt melius, Vſe vertue, than the whiche nothing is better. Sometime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in the ablatiue caſe abſolute, as Viuat Henricus octauus quo rege perpetuo felix eſt Britannia, Long may Henry the eyght lyue, who being king, al England is ſtyl for euer happy. Also whan it ſignifieth an inſtrumēt, wherwith a thyng to be done, it is put in the ablatiue caſe, as Ferrum habuit, quo ſe occideret, He had a knife wherwith he wold haue ſlaine him ſelfe.

¶ whan a relatiue cōmeth betwen two ſubſtantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with eyther of them, as Auis quę paſſer appellatur, or Auis qui paſſer appellatur, The birde which is called

 a ſparowe

a sparoe: yea though the substãtiues be of diuers numbers also, as Is that called Lutetia that we do call Parise. Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus. Or els, Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus.

Nownes interrogatiues and infinites folowe the rule of ỹ relatiue, as Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus. &c. which euer come before the verb like the relatiue, as Hei mihi qualis erat, talis erat, qualem nunq; uidi.

Construction of nownes substantiues.

When .ii. substantiues come togither betokening diuers thinges, ỹ later shalbe the genitiue case, as Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquẽce of Cicero Opus Vergilij, The work of Vergil. Amator studiorum, A louer of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato.

¶ But if they belong both to one thing, they shalbe put both in one case, as Pater meus uir, amat me puerum, My father being a man, loueth me a childe.

When the englishe of this word res, is put with an adiectiue, ye may put awaye

res

res, and put the adiectiue in the neuter gender like a ſubſtantiue as Multa me impedierunt, Many thinges haue letted me. And being ſo put, it may be the ſubſtantiue to an adiectiue. as Pauca his ſimilia, A fewe thinges lyke vnto theſe. Nonnulla huiuſmodi, Many thinges of lyke ſorte.

¶ An adiectiue in the neuter gender, put alone without a ſubſtãtiue, ſtandeth for a ſubſtantiue, and may haue a genitiue caſe after him, as if it were a ſubſtantiue as Multum lucri, Moche gaines. Quantum negotij, Howe moche buſines. Id operis, That werke.

Wordes in importing enduemẽt of any quality or propriety to ỹ preiſe or diſpreiſe of a thing cõming after a nowne ſubſtantiue, or a verb ſubſtantiue may be put in the ablatiue caſe, or in the genitiue, as A child of a good towardnes. Puer bona indole, or Puer bonę indolis. Puer boni ingenij, or Puer ingenio bono, A child of a good wit

¶ Opus & uſus, latine for nede, require an ablatiue caſe, as Opus eſt mihi tuo iudicio, I haue nede of thy iudgement. *Viginti *Plaut. Aſi. a.1.ſ.1.

minis usus est filio, My sonne hath nede of twenty poundes.

Construction of adiectiues.

The genitiue case.

¶ Adiectiues that sygnify desyre, knowlege, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such others like require a genitiue case, as Cupidus auri, Couetous of money. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus omniũ, Ignorant of all thinges. Fidens animi, Bold of hart. Dubius mentis, Doubtfull of mind. Memor prĕteriti, Mindful of that is past. Reus furti, Accused of theft.

¶ Nownes partitiues and certain interrogatiues, with certayn nownes of number, require a genitiue case, as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisquè, quisquis, quicunquę, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis, an interrogatiue, unus duo, tres, &c. Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as Aliquis nostrum, Primus omnium.

¶ When a question is asked. I shal answere by the same case & tense, ỳ the question is asked by, as Cuius est fundus? uicini. Quid agitur in ludo litterario? studetur.

Excepte

Except the queſtion be aſked by Cuius, a, um, as Cuia eſt ſententia? Ciceronis. Or by a worde that may gouerne dyuers caſes, as Quantum emiſti librũ? paruo. Or except I muſt anſwere by one of theſe poſſeſſiues, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, ueſter, as cuius eſt domus? non ueſtra ſed noſtra.

Nownes of the comparatiue and the ſuplatiue degre, put partitiuely, that is to ſay hauing after them this engliſh of or emong, require a genitiue caſe, as Auriũ mollior eſt ſiniſtra, Of the eares the left is the ſofter. Cicero oratorum eloquentiſſimus, Cicero the moſt eloquent of oratours.

Nownes of the cõparatiue degre, hauyng than or by after them, do cauſe the worde folowing to be the ablatiue caſe, as Frigidior glacie, More cold than yce. Doctior multo, Better lerned by a great deale. Vno pede altior, hygher by a foote.

The datiue caſe.

Adiectiues that betoke profit or diſprofit, likeneſſe, vnlikeneſſe, pleſure, ſubmittyng, or belonging to any thyng, require a datiue caſe, as Labor eſt utilis corpori,

bour is profitable to the body. Aequalis Hectori, Equall to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fitte for warre. Iucundus omnibus, Plesant to al persons. Parenti supplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi propium, Propre to me.

Lykewise nownes of the passiue signification in bilis, and participialles in dus, as Flebilis flendus omnibus, to be lamented of al men. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, to be feared of his ennemies.

The accusatiue case.

¶ The measure of length, breadth, or thickenesse of any thing, is put after adiectiues in the accusatiue case, and sometime in the ablatiue case, as Turris alta centum pedes, A toure an hundred fote high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree three fingers brode. Liber crassus tres pollices, uel tribus pollicibus, A boke thre ynches thicke.

The ablatiue case.

Adiectiues signifieng fulnes, emptines plenty or wantinge, require an ablatiue case, & somtime a genitiue, as Copijs abundans. Crura thymo plena, Vacuus ira, irę, ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis, re aliqua. Ditissimus

agri

agri. Stultorum plena ſunt omnia. Quis niſi mentis inops oblatũ reſpuat aurum? Integer uitę ſceleriſq; purus, Nõ eget Mauri iaculis nec arcu. Expers omniũ. Corpus inane animæ.

These adiectiues Dignus, indignus, prędi tus, captus, cõtentus, with ſuch others, will haue an ablatiue caſe as, Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute prędítus, Paucis con= tentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in ſtede of the caſual word haue an infinitiue mode of a verbe, as Dignus laudari, worthy to be praiſed. Contẽ tus in pace uiuere, Content to liue in peace.

Conſtruction of the pronowne.

These genitiue caſes of the primitiues, mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, & ueſtri, be vſed whẽ ſuf= fering is ſignified, as Pars tui. Amor mei: but whã doing is ſignified meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and ueſter, be vſed, as Ars tua, imago tua.

These genitiue caſes, Noſtrum, ueſtrum be vſed after diſtributiues, partitiues, comparatiues, and ſuperlatiues as, Ne= mo ueſtum, aliquis noſtrũ, maior ueſtrum, max=

maximus natu nostrum.

Construction of the uerbe, and firste with the nominatiue case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certaine verbes passiues, as dicor uocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, uideor, with others like, wil haue such case after thē, as they haue before them, as Fama est malum, Fame is an euil thyng. Malus cultura fit bonus, An euil person by due ordring or gouernance is made good. Crœsus uocatur diues, Cresus is called ryche. Horatius salutur poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of poete. Malo te diuitem esse, quam haberi, I had leuer thou were rich in dede, than so accompted. ¶ Also verbes that betoken bodily mouing, going, resting, or doyng, which ben properly called verbes of gesture, as Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, & others like, as they haue before them a nominatiue case of the doer or sufferer, so may they haue after them a nominatiue case of a nowne or ytticiple, declaryng the maner of circumstance of the doyng or sufferyng, as Incedo

do claudus, J go lame. Petrus dormit ſecurus, Peter ſlepeth void of care, Tu cubas ſupinus, thou lieſt in bedde with thy face vpward. Somnias uigilans, Thou dreameſt wakyng. Sudeto ſtans, Study thou ſtandynge. And lykewiſe of the accuſatiue caſe, as Non decet quenq̃ meiere currentem aut mandantem. Jt doth not become any man to pyſſe running or eatyng.

¶ And generally whan the word ỹ goth before the verbe, and the word that commeth after the verbe, belong both to one thinge, ỹ is to ſay, haue reſpect eyther to other, or depend either of other, they ſhal be put both in one caſe, whether the verb be tranſitiue or intrãſitiue, of what kind ſoeuer the verbe be, as Loquor frequens, J ſpeake often. Taceo multus, J hold my peace moche. Scribo epiſtolas rariſsimus, J wryte letters veray ſeldome. Ne aſſueſcas bibere uinum ieiunus, Accuſtome not thy ſelf to drinke wine next the harte, or not hauynge eaten ſome what afore.

¶ This verbe Sum, whan it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſiõ, owenyng, or other

wiſe

wyſe pertaynynge to a thyng, as a token, propertie, duetie, or guyſe, it cauſeth the nown, pnown or participle, folowing to be put in the genitiue caſe, as, Hęc ueſtis eſt patris, This garment is my fathers. Inſipientis eſt dicere non putaram, It is a token of a fole to ſay I had not thought. Extremę eſt dementię dicere dediſcęda, It is a puinct of the greateſt foly in this worlde to learne thinges that muſte afterwarde be learned otherwyſe. Orantis eſt nihil niſi cęleſtia cogitare, It is the duetie of a man that is ſaying his prayers, to haue mynd on nothyng but heuenly thinges.

¶ Except that theſe pronownes, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, ueſter, ſhall in ſuche maner ſpeakinges be uſed in ꝑ nominatiue caſe, as Hic codex eſt meus, This boke is myne. Hæc domus eſt ueſtra, This houſe is yours. Non eſt mentiri meum, It is not my guiſe or propretie to lye. Noſtrum eſt iniuriam non inferre. It is our partes not to do wrong. Tuum eſt omnia iuxta pati, It is thy part or duety to ſuffre al thinges in lyke.

¶ Uerbes that betoken to eſteme or regarde

gard, require a genitiue caſe, as Parui du citur probitas, Honeſtie is reckened lyttel worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Noble neſſe of byrthe is very moche regarded.

Uerbes of accuſing, condemning, warnyng, purging, quityng, or aſſoiling, wil haue a genitiue caſe of ꝑ crime, the cauſe, or the thyng that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of, or els an ablatiue, moſt commonly without a prepoſition. as Hic furti ſe alligat uel furto. Admonuit me errati uel errato. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus eſt.

¶ Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, require a genitiue caſe, as Rerū ſuarum ſatagit. Miſerere mei deus.

¶ Reminiſcor, obliuiſcor, memini, wyl haue a genitiue or an accuſatiue caſe, as Reminiſcor hiſtorię, obliuiſcor carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliuiſcor lectionem, Memini tui uel de te, J ſpeake of the, Memini te, J remember the.

¶ Egeo, indigeo tui uel de te, J haue nede of the. Potior urbis, J conquere the citie. Potior uoto, J obtaine my deſire.

The

The datiue caſe.

Al maner of verbes, put acquiſitiuely, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens to or for, after theym, wyll haue a datyue caſe, as Non omnibus dormio, I ſlepe not to al men Huic habeo non tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for the.

To this rule doth belonge all verbes, betokenynge

To profit or dyſprofit, as
- Commodo
- Iucommodo
- Noceo

To compare, as
- Comparo
- Compono
- Confero

To gyue or reſtore, as
- Dono
- Reddo
- Refero

To promiſe or to pay, as
- Promitto
- Polliceor
- Soluo

To commande or ſhew, as
- Impero
- Indico
- Monſtro

To truſt as
- Fido
- Confido
- Fidem habeo

To obey or to be a gaynſt, as
- Obedio
- Adulor
- Repugno

To theten or to be angry
- Minor
- Indignor
- Iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, **with his compoũdes, except** poſſum, **alſo verbes compounded with** Satis, bene, **and** male, **as** Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: **finally certain verbes compoũded with theſe prepoſitions,** Pre, ad, con, ſub, an, poſt, ob, in, & inter, **wyl haue a datiue**

tiue caſe, as Præluceo, adiaceo, commigro, ſuboleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, obiicio, inſulto, interſero.

This verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be ſet for habeo, and than the worde that ſemeth to be the nominatiue caſe, ſhalbe put in the datyue caſe, and the word that ſemeth to be ỹ accuſatiue caſe, ſhalbe the nominatiue, as Eſt mihi mater, I haue a mother. Non eſt mihi argentum, I haue no money. But if Sum be ỹ infinitiue mode, this nominatiue ſhalbe tourned into the accuſatiue, as Scio tibi non eſſe argentum, I knowe thou haſt no money.

Alſo whan Sum hath after him a nominatiue caſe and a datiue, the worde that is the nominatiue caſe may be put alſo in the datiue, ſo that Sum may in ſuche maner ſpekinges be cõſtrued with a double datiue caſe, as Sum tibi preſidio, I am to the a ſauegarde. Hęc res eſt mihi uoluptati, This thing is to me a pleaſure. And not only Sum, but alſo many other verbes may in ſuch ſpeakinges haue a double datiue caſe, one of the perſon, and an other of

the thing, as Do tibi veſtem pignori, Verbo hoc tibi uitio, Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

The accuſatiue caſe.

Verbes tranſitiues, are all ſuche as haue after them an accuſatiue caſe of the ſufferer, whether they be actiues, cõmon, or deponẽtes, as Vſus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur uiros, Largitur pecuniam.

Alſo verbes neuters maye haue an accuſatiue caſe of their owne ſignification, as Endimionis ſomnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium, Viuo uitam.

Verbes of aſking, teaching, and arraying, wil haue. ii. accuſatiue caſes, one of the ſufferer, and the other of the thing as Rogo te pecuniam, Doceo te litteras, Quod te iamdudum hortor, Exuo me gladium.

The ablatiue caſe.

All verbes require an ablatiue caſe of the inſtrument put with this ſigne with, before it, or of the cauſe, or of the maner of doing, as Ferit eum gladio, Taceo metu, Summa eloquentia cauſam egit.

The word of price is put after verbes in the ablatiue caſe, as Vẽdidi auro, Emptus ſum

sũ argẽto, except these genitiues whã they be put alone without substãtiues, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tãtiuis, tantidẽ, quãtiuis, quantilibet, quanticunq;, as Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certe pluris quã uellẽ. Sauing ẏ after verbes of price, we shal alwaies vse these aduerbes, carius, uilius, melius, and peius in stede of their casuals.

Verbes of plenty or scarcenes, fillyng or emptieng, lodinge or vnlodinge, will haue an ablatiue case, as Affluis opibus, Cares uirtute, Expleo te fabulis, Spoliauit me bonis omnibus, Oneras stomachum cibo, Leuabo te hoc onere. likewise Fũgor, fruor, lętor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbes that betoken receyuyng or distance, or takinge awaye, wyll haue an ablatiue case with A, ab, e, ex, or de, as, Accepi litteras à Petro. Audiui ex nuncio. Longe distat à nobis, Eripui te à malis. And this ablatiue after verbes of takinge away, may be tourned into the datiue, as Subtraxit mihi cingulum, Eripuit illi uitam.

¶ Verbes of comparison or excedynge

may haue an ablatiue case of the woorde that signifieth the measure of excedyng, as Prẽfero hũc multo. Paulo illum superat.

¶ A nowne or a pronowne substantiue ioyned with a participle, expressed or vnderstande, and hauing none other worde wherof it may be gouerned, shalbe put in the ablatiue case absolute, as The kinge comminge, the ennemies fledde, Rege ueniente hostes fugerunt. J being captayne, thou shalt ouercome, Me duce uinces. And it may be resolued by any of these wordes, Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam, as Rege ueniente. i. dum ueniret rex. Me duce. i. si ego dux fuero.

Construction of passiues.

¶ A verbe passiue wil haue after him an ablatiue case, with a prepositiõ, or some time a datiue of the doer, as Vergilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And ỹ same ablatiue or datiue shalbe ỹ nominatiue case to the verbe, if it be made by ỹ actiue as Ego lego Vergilium. Petas tu famam.

¶ Gerundes.

¶ Gerundes and Supines wyll haue suche

suche case, as the verbes that they come of, as Ocium scribendi litteras. Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum poetas.

Di.

¶ When the englyshe of the infinitiue mode cõmeth after any of these nownes substantiues, as Studiũ, causa, tempus, gratia. Ocium occasio, libido. Spes, oportunitas. uoluntas. Modus, ratio, gestus, satietas. Potestas, licentia, consuetudo. Consilium, uis, norma. Amor, cupido, locus and others like, if the verbe shulde be of the actiue voice, it shalbe made by the gerunde in Di.

¶ The same gerunde in di, is vsed also after certaine adiectiues, as Cupidus uisendi, Certus eundi. Peritus iaculandi. Gnarus bellandi.

Do.

¶ When I haue the englishe of the participle of the preſet tense with this sygne of, or with, commyng after a nowne adiectiue, it shal in latine making be put in the gerunde in Do, as I am wery of walking, Defessus sum ambulando. *Terent. Adel. act. 4. sc. 6.*

¶ Also the englishe of the participle of

the present tense comming without a substantiue with this signe in, or by, before him, shal in latine makinge be put in the gerunde in Do, as Cæsar dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando, totum hunc consumunt diem.

¶ And the gerund in Do, is vsed either without a preposition, or with one of these prepositions, A, ab, de, E, ex, cum, in, as Deterrent à bibendo, ab amando. Cogitat de edendo, Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est.

DVM.

The englyshe of the infinitiue mode comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of the reason, may be put in the gerunde in dum, as Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum uereor.

The gerund in dum, is vsed after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, as, Ad capiendum hostes, ob, uel propter redimendum captiuos. Inter cœnandum. Ante damnandum.

And whan ye haue this englyshe must or ought in a reason, where it seeneth to be

be made by this verbe oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb eſt, ſet impersonally. And than the word that in the englisſh semeth to be the nominatiue caſe, ſhalbe put in the datiue caſe, as I muſt go hens, Abeundum eſt mihi.

¶ Supines.

The firſt ſupine hath the actiue ſignification, and is put after verbes and participles, that betoken mouyng to a place, as Eo cubitum, Spectatum admiſſi riſum teneatis amici?

The later ſupine hath the paſſiue ſignification, and is put after nownes adiectiues, and ſuch like, as Dignus, indignus, Turpis, fœdus, Procliuis, facilis, Odioſus, mirabilis, optimus. And this ſupine maye alſo be tourned into the infinitiue mode paſſiue, as it may be indifferently ſayde in latine, Facile factu, or facile fieri, Eaſy to be done. Turpe dictu, or turpe dici, Vnboneſt to be ſpoken.

¶ The tyme.

Nownes that betoken part of tyme, be commonly vſed in the ablatiue caſe, as

Nocte uigilas, Luce dormis. but nownes that betoken cõtinual terme of time be vsed cõmonly in ỹ accusatiue case, as Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam stertis.

¶ Space of place.

¶ Nownes that betoken space betwene place and place, be cõmonly put in the accusatiue case, as Pedem hinc ne discesseris. Go thou not a foote from the same place.

¶ A place.

¶ Nownes appellatiues or names of great places, be put with a prepositiõ, if they folowe a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, as Viuo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex urbe.

¶ In a place, or at a place, if the place be a propre name of the fyrste declenson, or second, and the singular number, shal be put in the genitiue case, as Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxoniæ. And these nownes Humi domi militiæ, belli be lykewise vsed, as Procumbit humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est. Domi belliq; ocioſi uiuitis. But if the place be the third declenson or the plural number,

numbꝛe, it ſhalbe put in the dattiue oꝛ in the ablatiue caſe, as Militauit Carthagini, oꝛ Carthagine. Athenis natus eſt. Lykewiſe we ſay, Ruri oꝛ rure educatus eſt.

¶ To a place, if the place be a pꝛopꝛe name, it ſhalbe put in the accuſattiue caſe without a pꝛepoſition, as Eo Romã. Like wiſe Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.

From a place, oꝛ by a place, if the place be a pꝛopꝛe name, it ſhall be put in the ablattiue caſe, without a pꝛepoſition, as Diſceſsit Londino. Profectus eſt Londino, uel per Londinum, Cantabrigiam, Domus and rus, be vſed lykewiſe, as Abiit domo, Rure reuerſus eſt.

Impерſonalles.

¶ A verbe impерſonall hath no nomi=natiue caſe befoꝛe hym, and this wooꝛde, It, commonly is his ſygne.

¶ Intereſt, refert, & eſt foꝛ intereſt, require a genitiue caſe of all caſual wooꝛdes, ex=cept Mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, ueſtra, and cuia, as Intereſt omnium recte agere. Tua refert te=ipſum noſce.

¶ Certaine impерſonalles require a da=

tiue caſe. as Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, uacat, accidit, conuenit, contigit, and other like.

¶ Some wyll haue an accuſatiue caſe only, as Delectat, decet, iuuat oportet, ſome beſide the accuſatiue will haue alſo a genitiue, as pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit puder, piget, as Noſtri noſmet pœnitet. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentię. Miſeret me tui.

A verb impersonal of the paſſiue voice hath like caſe, as other verbes paſſiues haue, as Bene fit multis à principe, yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed but vnderſtande, as Maxima ui certatur.

¶ Whan a dede is ſignified to be done of many, the verbe being a verbe neuter we may well chaunge the verbe neutre into the impersonall in tur, as In ignem poſita eſt, fletur &c.

¶ A participle.

¶ Participles gouerne ſuch caſe as the verbe that they come of, as Fruiturus amicis, Conſulens tibi, Diligendus ab omnibus.

Here note, that participles, may. titi. mo

ner

ner waies be changed into nownes. The firſt is, whan the voice of a participle is cõſtrued with an other caſe then the verb that it cõmeth of, as Appetens uini, gredy of wine. The. ii. when it is compouned with a prepoſition, which the verbe that it cõmeth of, can not be compouned with al, as Indoctus innocens. The. iii. whan it formeth al the degrees of compariſõ, as Amans amantior, amantiſsimus. Doctus, doctior, doctiſsimus. The. iiii. whan it hath no reſpect nor expreſſe difference of time, as Scripturus, about to write. Homo laudatus, a man laudable. Puer amandus, i. amari dignus, a childe worthy to be loued. And al theſe are called nownes participiall.

¶ Participles whan they be changed in to nownes, require a genitiue caſe, as Fugitans litium, Indoctus pilæ, Cupientiſſimus tui, Lactis abundans.

¶ Theſe participiall voices, Peroſus, Exoſus, Perteſus, haue alwaies the actiue ſignification, and gouerne an accuſatiue caſe, as Exoſus ſçuitiam, Hatinge cruelty. Vitam perteſus, werye of the lyfe.

The

The aduerbe.

¶ Aduerbes of quantitte, tyme & place, do require a genitiue case, as Multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Vbique gentium.

¶ Certain aduerbes will haue a datyue case, like as the nownes that they come of, as Venit obuiam illi. Canit similiter huic.

¶ These datyues be vsed aduerbially, Tempori, luci, uesperi, as Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luce laborandum.

¶ Certaine aduerbes wil haue an accusatiue case, of the prepositions that they come of, as Propius urbem, proxime castra. Where note, that prepositions, whā they be sette without a case, or els do fourme the degrees of comparison, be chaunged into aduerbes.

The Coniunction.

Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, and these fower: Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, couple lyke cases, as Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. Studui Romæ & Athenis, and sometime they be put betwene dyuers cases, as Est liber meus & fratris, Emi fundū centum nūmis & pluris.

Con=

Coniunctions copulatiues and diſiunctiues moſt commonly ioyne like modes and tẽſes togither, as Petrus & Ioannes precabãtur, & docebãt. And ſomtime [illegible]ther wyſe, as Et habetur & referetur à me [illegible]ia.

The Prepoſition.

Sometyme this prepoſition In, is [illegible] expreſſed but vnderſtanded, & the caſu[illegible] woorde neuertheleſſe put in the ablatiue caſe, as Habeo te loco parentis, i. in loco.

A verbe compounde ſometime requyreth the caſe of the prepoſition, that he is compouned with, as Exeo domo, prætereo te inſaluratum. Adeo Petrum.

The Interiection.

Certaine interiections requi[illegible]ominatiue caſe, as O feſtus dies hom[illegible] Certaine a datiue, as Hei mihi. Cer[illegible]ne an accuſatiue, Heu ſtirpem inuiſam. [illegible]ertaine a vocatiue, as Proh ſancte Iupiter.

And the ſame proh, wil haue alſo an accuſatiue, as Proh deum atq; hominũ fidem.

FINIS.

GVILIELMI Lilii ad ſuos diſcipulos monita pædagogica, ſeu carmen de moribus.

QVI mihi diſcipulus puer es capis atq; doceri,
Huc ades, hęc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum,
Templa petas ſupplex, & uenerare deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota manusq;,
Sint nitidæ ueſtes, comptaq; cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens cum te ſchola noſtra uocarit
Adſis, nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me præceptorem cum uideris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quosq; tuos.
Tu quoq; fac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe iubemus,
Inq; loco niſi ſis iuſſus abire, mane.
At magis ut quiſq; doctrinę munere claret,
Sic magis is clara ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, attramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudijs arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo ſcribes, at ſingula recte,
Nec macula aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quę libris inſeruiſſe decent.

Sępe

Carmen de moribus.

Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta animoq; reuoluas,
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitet, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Diſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Ne mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Sisq; animo attentus, quid enim docuiſſe iuuabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore uerba premis?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia uincat:
Inuigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam ueluti flores tellus nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuo uicta labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium ſi non exercitet, ipſum
Tempus, & amittet ſpem ſimul ingenij.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio ſubmiſſa uoce loqueris:
Nobis dum reddis, uoce canorus eris.
Et quęcunq; mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem,
Singula & abiecto uerbula redde libro.
Nec uerbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat ullum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicq; rogito, ſic reſpondere ſtudebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,
Eſt uirtus medium, quod tenuiſſe iuuat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor eſto loquare latine,

Et

Et uelut ſcopulos barbara uerba fuge.
Preterea ſocios quoties te cunq; rogabunt,
Inſtrue, & ignaros ad mea uota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctiſsimus eſſet,
Ipſe breui reliquis doctior eſſe poteſt.
Sed tu nec ſtolidos imitabere grammaticaſtros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij.
Quorum tã fatuus nemo, aut tam barbar⁹ ore eſt
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè ſi uis cognoſcere leges,
Diſcere ſi cupias cultius ore loqui.
Addiſcas ueterum clariſsima dicta uirorum,
Et quos autores turba latina docet.
Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipſe Terentius optat,
Nunc ſimul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil preter ſomnia uidit:
Certat & in tenebris uiuere Cimmerijs.
Sunt quos dilectat (ſtudio uirtutis honeſtæ
Poſthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus eſt cordi manib⁹ pedibúsue ſodales,
Aut alio quouis ſollicitare modo.
Eſt alius, qui ſe dum clarum ſanguine iactet,
Inſulſo reliquis exprobrat ore genus.
Te tam praua ſequi nolim ueſtigia morum:
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut uendes, nil permutabis emẽſue:
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.

Inſuper

Carmen de moribus.

Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à uobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil pœnitus dices quod turpe aut nõ sit honestũ,
Est uitæ ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiq; maledicta referre,
Iurare aut magni numina sacra dei.
Deniq; seruabis res omnes atq; libellos,
Et tecum quoties isq;, redisq;, feras.
Effuge uel causas faciunt quecunq; nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

CHRISTIANI HOMINIS INSTITVtum per Erasmum Roterodamum.

Ad Galatas. 5.

Valet in Christo fides, quę per dilectionem operatur.

FIDES.

CREDO. PRIMVS ARTICVLVS.

COnfiteor primum ore pio, uenerorq; fideli
Mente deũ patrẽ uel nutu cuncta potentem
Hunc, qui stelligeri spacioſa uolumina cœli,
Et solidum omniparę telluris condidit orbem.

ET IN IESVM. II.

Eius item gnatum Iesum cognomine Christum,

Quem dominum nobis agnoſcim⁹ ac ueneramur

QVI CONCEPTVS. III.

Hunc Maria afflatu diuini numinis, aluo
Concepit uirgo, peperit puriſsima uirgo.

PASSVS SVB PONTIO. IIII.

Et graue ſuppliciũ immeritus (damnante Pilato)
Pertulit infami ſuffixus in arbore, mortem
Oppetijt, tumulat⁹ humo eſt, clauſuſq; ſepulchro
Interea penetrat populator ad infera regna.

TERTIÀ DIE. V.

Mox ubi tertia lux mœſto ſe prompſerat orbi,
Emerſit tumulo ſuperas rediuiuus in auras.

ASCENDIT. VI.

Inde palam ætheream ſcandit ſublimis in arcem,
Illic iam dexter patri aſsidet omnipotenti.

ITERVM VENTVRVS EST. VII.

Idem olim rediturus, ut omnem iudicet orbem,
Et uiuos pariter, uitaq; ac lumine caſſos.

CREDO IN SPIRITVM. VIII.

Te quoq; credo fide ſimili ſpirabile numen
Halitus, afflatusq; dei ſacer, omnia luſtrans.

SANCTAM ECCLESIAM. IX.

Et te confiteor ſanctiſſima concio, qua gens
Chriſtigena arcano nexu coit omnis in unum
Corpus, & unanimis capiti ſociatur IESV.
Hinc proprium neſcit ſed habet communia cũcta

Remiſſi-

REMISSIONEM peccatorum. X.
Hoc equidem in cœtu ſancto, peccata remitti
Credo uel ijs ſacro fuerint qui fonte renati,
Vel qui diluerint ultro ſua crimina fletu.

CARNIS reſurrectionem. XI.
Nec dubito, quin exanimata cadauera ſurſum
In uitam redeant, animas ſortita priores.

VITAM AETERNAM. XII.
Vtraq; pars noſtri corpúſq; animuſq; deinceps
Iuncta ſimul, uitam ducent ſine fine perennem.

SACRAMENTA. VII.

HOc quoq; perſuaſũ eſt, eccleſia myſtica ſeptẽ
Munera diſpenſat, quę ſacramenta uocãtur,
Hinc uarię dotes, & gratia plurima menti,
Cœlitus inſeritur, ſi quis modo ſumpſerit aptè.

MATRIMONIVM. I.
Munere coniugij nati hunc prodimus in orbem,
Vſq; adeo pulchri, pulcherrima portio mundi.

BAPTISMVS. II.
Munera baptiſmi longe felicius ijdem,
Q̃prius, in te Chriſte renaſcimur atq; nouamur

CONFIRMATIO. III.
Deinde in amore dei nos confirmatio ſacra
Conſtabilit, mentemq; inuicto robore durat.

EVCHARISTIA. IIII.
Myſticus illẽ cibus (greci dixere ſynaxim)

Qui panis uiniq; palam sub imagine Christum
Ipsum prçsentem uerè exhibet, intima nostri
Viscera, cœlesti saginat & educat esca:
Inq; deo reddit uegetos, & reddit adultos.

POENITENTIA. V.

Si quem forte deo capitalis reddidit hostem
Noxia, continuo metanœa medebitur illi,
Restituet lapsum, rescissaq; fœdera rursum
Sarciet, offensi placabit numinis iram,
Commissi modo pœniteat, pigeatq; nocentem
Isq; uolens peragat prçscripta piamina culpę.

ORDO. VI.

Ordine sacrato confertur sacra potestas,
Vt fungare ministerijs (Christo auspice) sanctis.

VNCTIO. VII.

Vnguinis extremi munus nos munit, & armat,
Migrantemq; animam per summa pericula, tutò
Transmittit patrię, & superis commendat eitem.

AMOR DEI.

HAEC est indubitata fides, cui pectore certo
Nixus, amabo patrẽ super oĩa cũctipotẽtem
Qui me condiderit q;, & in hũc produxerit orbẽ.
Rursus amore pari dominum complectar Iesum,
Qui nos asseruit, precioq; redemit amico.
Spiritum item sanctum, qui me sine fine benigno

Afflatu

Afflatu fouet, atq; animi penetralia ditans
Dotibus arcanis, uitali recreat aura.
Atq; hic ternio ſanctus, & omni laude ferẽdus,
Toro ex corde mihi, tota de mente ſupremis
Viribus obſequio, meritoq; coletur honore.
Hunc unum reuerebor, & hoc ſemel oĩs in uno,
Spes mea figetur, hoc omnia metiar uno,
Hic propter ſeſe mihi ſemper amabitur unus.

AMOR SVI.

Poſt hunc haud alia ratione, ac nomine charus
Ipſe mihi fuero, niſi quatenus omnis in illum
Ille mei referatur amor, fontemq; reuiſat.

AMOR PROXIMI.

Nec ſecus atq; mihi ſum charus, amabitur omnis
Proximus; eſt autem (ni fallor) proximus, ille
Quiſquis homo eſt, ac ſic ut amor referatur amici
In Chriſtum, uitamq; piam, ueramq; ſalutem.
Huic igitur (fuerit quoties opus atq; neceſſe)
Sedulus officio corpusq;, animumq; iuuabo,
Vt mihi ſuccurri cupiam, ſi forſan egẽrem.
Id tamen inprimis prẽſtabo utriq; parenti
Per quos corporeo hoc naſci mihi cõtigit orbe
Tum prẽceptori, qui me erudit, inſtituitq;
Morigerus fuero, ac merito reuerebor honore.
Ac rurſus dulciſq; ſcholę, ſtudiiſq; ſodales,
Semper (uti par eſt (ſyncero amplectar amore.

Fuga

CHRIISTIANI HOMINS

FVGA PECCATI.

CVlpā prēterea fugiam pro uiribus omnem,
Prēcipue capitale tamen uitauero crimen,
Quod necat, atq; animam letali uulnerat ictu.

SVPERBIA, INVIDIA, IRA.

Ne faſtu tumeam, ne uēl liuore maligno
Torquear, aut bili rapiar feruente, cauebo.

GVLA, LVXVRIA, PIGRITIA.

Ne uel ſpurca libido, uel inſatiabilis aluus
Imperet, enitar, ne turpis inertia, uincat.

AVARITIA.

Ne nunquam ſaturāda fames me uexet habendi,
Plus ſatis ut cupiam fallacis munera mundi.

FVGA MALORVM HOMINVM.

Improba peſtiferi fugiam commertia cœtus
Omnia, ſummo animi conatu, proq; uirili.

STVDIVM PIETATIS.

ATq; huc incumbā neruis ac pectore toto
Vt magis atq; magis, ſupet mihi gra uirt?
Augeſcatq; pię diuina ſcientia menti.

ORATIO.

Orabo ſuperosq; precum libamine puro
Placare adniter, cum tempore ſedulus omni,
Tum uero eximie, quoties lux feſta recurret.

Fruga-

INSTITVTIO.

FRVGALITAS VICTVS.

Frugales epulæ ſemper menſæq; placebit
Sobria mundicies, & auari neſcia luxus.

IEIVNIVM.

Seruabo reuerens quoties ieiunia nobis
Indicit certis eccleſia ſancta diebus.

MENTIS CVSTODIA.

Sancta uti ſint mihi ſecretę penetralia mentis,
Ne quid eò ſubeat fœdúm ue, nocéns ue, ſtudebo.

LINGVAE CVSTODIA.

Ne temere iuret, ne unquam mendatia promat,
Turpia ne dictu dicat mea lingua, cauebo.

MANVS CVSTODIA.

A furto cohibebo manus, nec ad ulla minuta
Viſcatos mittam digitos, & ſi quid ademptum
Cuiq̃ erit, id domino properabo reddere iuſto.

RESTITVTIO REI forte repertę.

Id quoq; reſtituã, ſi quid mihi forte repertum eſt,
Me penes haud patiar prudens aliena morari.

ASSIDVA CONFESSIO.

Si quando crimen fuero prolapſus in ullum,
Protinus enitar, pura ut confeſſio lapſum
Erigat, ac iuſta tergatur noxia pœna.

Sum-

CHRISTIANI HOMINIS
SVMPTIO CORPORIS
Christi in uita.

Aſt ubi ſacrati me ad corporis atq; cruoris
Cœleſtes æpulas pietaśq; dieśq; uocabit,
Illotis manibus metuens accedere, pectus
Ante meum, quanta cura, ſtudioq; licebit,
Purgabo maculis, uirtutum ornabo nitelis.

MORBVS.

Porrò ubi fatalis iam terminus ingruet æui,
Extremuḿq; diem cum morbus adeſſe monebit,
Maturè ſacramentis me armare ſtudebo:
Atq; his muneribus, quæ eccleſia ſancta miniſtrat
Chriſtigenis: reteget confeſsio crimina uitæ.
Sacrifico, ſumam Chriſti uenerabile corpus.

MORS.

Quod ſi uicinæ proprius diſcrimina mortis
Vrgebunt, ſupplex accerſam qui mihi rite
Oblinat, ac ſignet ſacro ceromate corpus.
Atq; his præſidijs armatus (ſic uti dignum eſt
Chriſticola) forti ac fidenti pectore, uita
Decedam, bonitate dei ſuper omnia fretus.

FINIS.

VONDINI in officina Thomæ Bertheleti regii impreſſoris typis excuſum. Cum priuilegio ad impri mendum ſolum.

INSTITV-

TIO COMPEN-

DIARIA TOTIVS GRAMMATICAE,

QVAM ET ERVDI-

TISSIMVS

atq; idem illustrissimus Rex no-
ster hoc nomine euulgari iuſ-
sit, ut non alia q̄ hæc una
per totam Angliam
pueris prælege-
retur.

ANNO. M. D. XLIII.

This title-page is of the 2nd of the four items bound together in the original volume.